

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE ISSUANCE OF ISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PRO-ESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 526.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1855.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 4d
STAMPED ... 5d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—UNCEASING NOVELTIES.—RE-ENGAGEMENT of GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq.—ENTIRELY NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, by CLARE, illustrating the Fashion of LADIES' HEAD DRESSES, from the time of the Conqueror to that of our Gracious Queen, with a Dissertation thereon by ROBINSON LACY, Esq. The Unique ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTION, arranged in a New Room. DUNOCH's curious Photographs of the BLOOD GLOBULES; also, Views of PARIS and THAMES WATER, in the MICROSCOPE. LECTURE on the Large Bar of ALUMINIUM, and the ART of POTTERY, by J. H. PEPPER, Esq. HINE'S NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, with effects, of the ATTACK on the MALAKHOFF, and FALL of SEBASTOPOL; concluding with the FIREWORKS at VERSAILLES, &c., &c. Admission to the whole, 1s.; except to the Ornithological Collection, which will be 6d. extra.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—A Ramble through Venice, illustrated by Magnificent Dioramic Views—Diorama of the War, including the Fall of Sebastopol, on alternate Mornings and Evenings—Life in Russia, by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, Monday and Friday Evenings—Vocal Entertainment by Miss Bessie Dalton and the Orpheus Glee Union, daily at 1.30 and 7.40—Gigantic Electrical Machine—Cosmorama Views of the Paris Exhibition—Victoria Exhibition, Geelong—St. Petersburg and Moscow—Diving in the Crystal Cistern with Subaqueous Light—Luminous and Chromatic Fountain—Lectures, Demonstrations, &c.—Open daily from Twelve to Five, and from Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s.

TO BAKERS, PASTRYCOOKS, and CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION in the above line, to undertake the MANAGEMENT of a CONCERN, by a married man.
Apply to G. F., No. 2, Sheendale, Richmond.

TO GROCERS and TEA DEALERS.—A YOUNG MAN of integrity and business habits, possessing Town and Country Experience is open for an ENGAGEMENT. Unexceptionable references.
Address, A. R. H., Post-office, Leicester.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET in the New Kent-road. Terms very moderate.
Address, C. R., Mr. Wiltshire's, 111, Great Dover-road, South-west.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, a respectable YOUNG MAN, as ASSISTANT in the CUTTING-ROOM and business generally.
Apply, any morning from Half-past Seven to Half-past Eight, to Mr. Berdoo, 96, New Bond-street.

WANTED.—A TEACHER to CONDUCT a BRITISH SCHOOL with about 180 Boys in attendance. He must possess a Government Certificate of Merit, and be able to give unexceptionable references as to character.
Apply, Mr. John G. Wigg, King's Lynn.

THE FRIENDS of a LADY, who has had much experience in TEACHING, are looking for a SITUATION for her, in a SCHOOL or a FAMILY. She can have the most satisfactory recommendations as a Teacher of Latin and the elements of Greek, preparatory for the Public Schools, but she could not incur much out-door charge.
Address, M. B., Mr. Ragg's, Bookseller, High-street, Birmingham.

TO BRITISH and OTHER SCHOOL-MASTERS.—WANTED, a MASTER to CONDUCT a MIXED SCHOOL about to be opened in a building capable of accommodating 400 children in one of the most populous neighbourhoods in London. Salary, guaranteed for the first year only, 70l., but the master to be entitled to the scholars' payments in full up to 100l. and fifty per cent. on all beyond.
Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the Secretary of the Educational Committee, Poultry Chapel, London.

TO GRADUATES, &c., &c.—WANTED, for a SCHOOL in the Country, a CLASSICAL MASTER, and a MATHEMATICAL MASTER (resident). Pupils read Tacitus, Juvenal, Eschylus, and Thucydides—Latin and Greek Prose. In Mathematics, Elementary Calculus and Statics will be required. Duty light, and position a desirable one to a single person. Salaries 50l. to 70l., with contingent additions. Also an ENGLISH and WRITING MASTER, salary about 30l.
Address, with full particulars, Evan Davies, A.M., Normal College, Swansea.

A NURSEMAID WANTED who thoroughly understands the duties of her situation, and who can work well with her needle. Not under twenty years of age.
Apply by letter (stamped), with full particulars, to B. S. Post-office, Dartmouth-row, Blackheath.

TO DISSENTING MINISTERS who have a necessity to increase their income, and time to devote to an object not incompatible with their profession. An Established LIFE OFFICE, offering unusual advantages to the Public, has at the present time VACANCIES for SOME SALARIED PROVINCIAL AGENTS, with and without an amount of business required to be done.
Applicants are requested to state by letter, prepaid, addressed to Z. B., 62, Aldenham-street, Somers-town, St. Paul's, the following particulars:—age, nature and extent of connexion, proportion of time to be devoted, amount of salary expected, whether any amount of business can be guaranteed, and full particulars for the consideration of the Company.

CAMBERWELL.—A SMALL BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, very eligibly situated. Well suited to a respectable female. Established Fifteen years. Premium (Fixtures) 45l.
Apply to Mrs. Tayler, 1, Denmark-hill.

NEW CROSS.—TO BE SOLD, a SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, fitted with every convenience. There is a large garden, and the situation is particularly healthful and pleasant. Within two minutes' walk of the New-cross Station, on the Croydon Railway.
Apply to Mr. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street, London.

FOR INVESTMENT or OCCUPATION, a compact LEASEHOLD HOUSE, containing Six Rooms, situate No. 7, WINCHESTER-PLACE, SUMMER-STREET, COMMERCIAL-ROAD, PECKHAM.—Particulars may be had on the premises, or of Mr. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street, London.

THE SEPTENARY of the OPENING of BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, a COMMEMORATIVE SERMON will be preached in BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL, by Rev. WILLIAM BROCK.
Divine Service to begin at Eleven. A.M. The Service of Thursday Morning, the 6th, will be omitted.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-STOCK-HILL.

NOVEMBER ELECTION.—SECOND APPLICATION.
THE VOTES and INTEREST of the GOVERNORS and SUBSCRIBERS are most earnestly solicited on BEHALF of ARTHUR MURRAY, aged Eight years. A most distressing case. His father died in May, 1854, leaving his Widow and Four Children unprotected, one of whom is a helpless cripple. Proxies will be most thankfully received by Messrs. Farmer and Gorbell, 92, St. John-street, Clerkenwell.

HACKNEY.
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES, MR. F. G. DEBENHAM has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at Twelve o'clock, in ONE LOT (with immediate possession), the substantial brick-built edifice known as PROVIDENCE CHAPEL, situate at CHILD'S CORNER, PLEASANT-ROW, CHURCH-STREET (opposite the Grove), HACKNEY, containing accommodation for about 400 persons, with Four excellent School-rooms, Yard, &c., in the rear, and Back Entrance to Jerusalem-place. The School-rooms could, if desired, be converted into a good Dwelling House, or Two Cottages. The whole is held upon Lease for a term of 23½ years, from the 29th September, 1849, at a Ground Rent of 5l. 5s.—May be viewed on application to the Pew-opener, 3, Pleasant-place, of whom particulars may be had; also, of Mr. Polley (next to Mr. Hughes's Chapel), Devonshire-road, Hackney; at the Mart; of G. R. Dodd, Jun., Esq., Solicitor, 26, New Broad-street; and at Mr. Debenham's, Auction and Estate Offices, 80, Cheapside.

HYDROPATHY.—LEICESTER ESTABLISHMENT, aided, when necessary, by recent discoveries in Medicine. Treatment mild. Terms, 6s. per day. Visitors received at a weekly rate. Baths charged extra. DR. LAURIE, Physician. R. GUTTERIDGE, Esq., Resident Medical Director.

GROVE HOUSE ACADEMY, BRILL, BUCKS.
In establishing this School, the Proprietor has endeavoured to supply a want which has long been felt, i. e., a respectable Academy, to which Parents can send their Sons on Reasonable Terms, without numerous and expensive extras, and at the same time feel sure that they enjoy every comfort.
The great success and continued increase of the School, prove that his exertions have been appreciated.
Terms, 18l. per Annum.
The advantages of this Establishment may be stated as follows: Sound Teaching, Constant Oversight, Parental Kindness, Unlimited Supply of Best Provisions, Spacious and lofty Rooms, and Healthful Locality.
A Prospectus, with View of School Premises, will be forwarded, on application to the Principal, Mr. W. C. CLARK.

FREE TRADE BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY, commonly called the FREE TRADE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.
OFFICES—17, ADAM-STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the QUARTERLY MEETING of Members of the above Society will be held at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS, in the county of Middlesex, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th day of December next, at Seven o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the Committee, and for general purposes.
THOMAS SHERWOOD SMITH, Secretary.
Nov. 24, 1855.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MUTUAL) LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1831.
At 1st March, 1855, the amount of the Accumulated Capital exceeded £910,000
And the Annual Revenue exceeded 163,000
The amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Members was upwards of 600,000
This affords the strongest evidence of the continued prosperity of this Institution, and of the immense benefit to the Families of Deceased Members.
For Prospectuses and all Information, apply to WILLIAM COOK, Agent.
126, Bishopsgate-street, London.

WATERLOO LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, 400,000l. Head Office, 355, Strand, London. Branch Offices in most of the important towns in England.
This Office offers the benefit of mutual assurance without its liability, and will be found highly eligible for every description of Life Assurance.
All policies indisputable.
Rates of premium moderate.
Assurances granted against casualties, from whatever cause arising.
Annuities granted.
Family endowments.
Loans granted on first-class personal or other security in connexion with Life Assurance.
Eighty-five per cent. of the profits divided amongst the assured every five years.
Forms of proposal and every information on application to the Manager.
By order, T. G. WILLIAMS, Jun., Manager.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.
LONDON ASSURANCE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

Shares, 40l. each, or 6s. per month.
OFFICES—29, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

TRUSTEES.
GEORGE MOORE, Esq., Holborn-hill and Brixton.
CHARLES REED, Esq., F.S.A., Paternoster-row, and St. Thomas's-square, Hackney.
GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Clarendon Villas, Notting-hill.

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HENRY FULLER, Esq. WM. CHAS. POWELL, Esq.
Rev. I. VALE MUMMERY, JOSEPH SOUL, Esq.
F.R.A.S. SAM'L. T. WILLIAMS, Esq.

SOLICITOR.—CHARLES SHEPHEARD, Esq.

BANKERS.—THE BANK OF LONDON.
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.—JAS. EBENEZER SAUNDERS, Jun., Esq.

MANAGER.—THOMAS ALFRED BURR, Esq.
POPE'S GROVE, TWICKENHAM, MIDDLESEX.—This beautiful Freehold Property will shortly be allotted amongst the Members; it has upwards of a quarter of a mile of frontage, has a private entrance to the River Thames, and is situate in the midst of an extremely healthy district. The plots can be paid for at once, or by instalments, extending over a number of years. Twenty-two Trains run to and from Twickenham daily from Waterloo Station.
London, Oct. 8, 1855.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY.

(Established under 6 and 7 William IV., c. xxxii.)
22, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.
GOVER, JOHN, Esq., New Kent road, Chairman.
BURGESS, JOSEPH, Esq., Keene's-row, Walworth.
BURTON, J. R., Esq., Dover-road and Tooting-common.
CARTWRIGHT, R., Esq., Chancery-lane and Kentish-town.
CUTHBERTSON, F., Esq., Aldersgate-street.
GOVER, W., Esq., Lee-park, Blackheath.
JENNINGS, S., Esq., Gibson-square, Islington.
MILLAR, R. J., Esq., North Brixton.
PRATT, D., Esq., Fleet-street and Cuckfield.

ARBITRATORS.
PELLATT, A., Esq., M.P., Southwark.
GOULD, GEORGE, Esq., Loughton.
LOW, J., Esq., Gracechurch-street.
MANN, J., Esq., Charterhouse-square.
TRITTON, JOSEPH, Esq., Lombard-street.

AUDITORS.
BURGE, GEORGE W., Esq., Hackney.
MIERS, T., Esq., Upper Clapton.

BANKERS.
Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, and Co.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. WATSON and SONS, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

SURVEYORS.
Messrs. W. and C. PUGH, Blackman-street, Borough.

SECRETARY.—Mr. JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

SHARES ISSUED—10,728.

AMOUNT ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE—110,987l. 10s. 9d.

Shares are issued from 10l. and upwards, payable either in one sum or by periodical instalments.

The Profits are divided yearly. At the last division the Bonus declared was, with the interest, equal to 6½ per cent.

Moneys invested can be withdrawn with interest at any time.

Deposits received daily at a liberal interest.

Money advanced on houses and lands, repayable by monthly or quarterly instalments.

The legal charges are paid for by the Society.

Mortgagors can redeem their property, or the period of the loan can be shortened or extended.

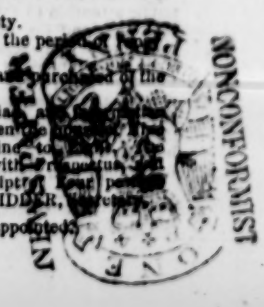
Money advanced for building houses on land purchased of the Society at 5 per cent. interest.

Shares may be taken, Prospectuses had obtained at the Office of the Society, between 10 and 5, and on Wednesdays from Nine to 5.

Rules are 3d. each, and will be forwarded, with a copy of the last Annual Report, on receipt of 10 stamps.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

Agents wanted where none are appointed.



BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

The PROFITS are divided among the Members, and may be received in cash, employed in reduction of Premiums, or added to the Policy. At the First Division, in 1852, a Cash Bonus of 22½ per cent. on the Premiums paid was declared. In 1855, a Cash Bonus of 27½ per cent. on the Premiums paid was declared. The effect of these two divisions, applied as Reversionary Bonus, will be seen in the following:

EXAMPLES OF THE REVERSIONARY BONUS ADDED TO POLICIES ON 1,000£.

| Age when Assured. | First Bonus, 1852. 5 Years. | Second Bonus, 1855. 8 Years. | Amount Payable at Death. |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 20 | 49 11 0 | 40 11 3 | 1,090 2 3 |
| 30 | 54 11 6 | 45 0 7 | 1,099 12 1 |
| 40 | 61 16 10 | 50 18 3 | 1,112 15 1 |
| 50 | 73 16 4 | 61 1 5 | 1,134 17 9 |
| 60 | 99 16 8 | 82 8 3 | 1,182 1 11 |

All policies effected during the year 1855 will be entitled to share in the Next Division of Profits.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

FIRE COMPANY.

Guarantee Fund, 300,000£. Pure Mutuality. Policy-holders not liable for losses. Entire profits divided triennially. Twelve and half per cent. per annum has been returned at each triennial division on the entire Premiums paid.

FRANCIS CLOWES, Secretary.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 100,000£, in 10,000 SHARES of 10£ each, with power to increase to One Million.

Offices—{ 25, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
11, DUCIE-PLACE, MANCHESTER.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD MIALI, Esq., M.P., Sydenham-park, Chairman.
Colonel LOTHIAN S. DICKSON, 10, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde-park, Deputy Chairman.

Adolphus Baker, Esq. Henry Francis Home, Esq.
Thomas Houghton Burrell, Esq. James Toleman, Esq.
J. Bishop Culpeper, Esq. William Stoughton Vardy, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—JENKIN JONES, Esq., F.S.A.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

GEO. ROBERT ROWE, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., Cavendish-square.
EDWARD HEAD, Esq., M.B., 1, Titchfield-terrace, Regent's-park.

SECRETARY—HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Esq.

MANCHESTER LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William Jenkinson, Esq. James Watts, Esq.
William Martin, Esq. John Wood, Esq.
Thomas Roberts, Esq. William Woodward, Esq.
Robert Rumney, Esq.

SOLICITOR—FRANCIS HAMPTON, Esq., 40, Brown-street.
PHYSICIAN—HENRY BROWN, Esq., M.D., 94, Bloomsbury, and Dale-street.

LOCAL SECRETARY—JOHN KINGSLEY, Esq., Office, 11, Ducie-place.

The advantages offered by this Company will be seen on an investigation of its Rates of Premium, which are based upon the latest and most approved corrected Tables of Mortality, and the terms of its Loan business. It offers to the Assured the security of a large subscribed Capital, combined with all the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office—Eighty per Cent. of the Profits being divided amongst the Policy-holders every five years.

Policies are Indisputable.
No charge is made for Policy Stamps or Medical Fees.
One-third of the Premiums on Assurances of 500£, is allowed to remain unpaid, and continue as a claim on the Policy.

Policies not forfeited if the Premiums are not paid when due.
Loans are granted to Policy-holders on liberal terms.
For the convenience of the Working Classes, Policies are issued as low as 20£, at the same rates as larger Assurances.

Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Annually.
Any other Particulars, or Rates of Premium required for any contingency, can be obtained of the Agents of the Company, or at the Chief Office, 25, Cannon-street; or of the Secretary.

HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Secretary.

THE LEADING and POPULAR ARTICLES OF DRESS, MANUFACTURED BY B. BEN-JAMIN, Merchant Tailor, 74, REGENT-STREET.

The PELISSIER OVERCOAT, price 28s., invented and adapted for the Season. The Reversible Waistcoats, price 14s., buttoning four different sides. The 47s. Suits made to order, from Scotch, Heather, and Cheviot Tweeds, all wool, and thoroughly shrunken. The Two Guinea Dress or Frock Coats; the Guinea Dress Trousers; and the Half Guinea Waistcoats. N.B. A perfect fit guaranteed.

BEST TEAS and COFFEES at WHOLESALE PRICES, delivered carriage paid to any part of England to the value of 40s. and upwards. J. P. MILLER, 35, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, London, is prepared to supply the public with the

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Finest Congou Tea Imported at | 4s. 6d. per lb. |
| Finest Kysnon Congou do. | 3s. 4d. and 3s. 8d. " |
| Finest Gunpowder Tea | 4s. 8d. " |
| Fine ditto | 3s. 8d. and 4s. 0d. " |
| Black, Green, and Mixed Teas, from | 2s. 8d. " |
| Best Plantation Coffee | 1s. 2d. and 1s. 4d. " |
| Best Old Mocha do. | 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. " |

MARK YOUR LINEN.—The PEN

SUPERSEDED.—The most easy, permanent, and best method of MARKING LINEN, Silk, Cotton, Coarse Towels, Stockings, Books, or anything else, is with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand articles can be marked in ten minutes. Any person can easily use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s.; Set of Numbers, 2s.; Crest Plate, 5s. Sent free to any part of the kingdom (on receipt of stamps), by the inventor and sole patentee, T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen and Royal Family, 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane. Caution.—Copy the address.

CANDLE LAMPS.—The high price of Oil, and the reduction in the price of Candles, has directed public attention to CANDLE LAMPS. Those manufactured by PALMER and Co. may be relied upon as excelling other Lamps in facility of management, cleanliness, and general convenience. They are adapted for giving any degree of light, and are suited to all purposes of domestic use. Palmer and Co. having rendered both the Candles and the Lamps as perfect as possible, care should be taken to procure Lamps and Chimney Glasses, stamped "PALMER and CO.," as they cannot be answerable for the burning of their candles when the Lamps or Chimneys used are not of their own manufacture.

Sold retail by all Lamp Dealers, and wholesale by PALMER and Co., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A complete Apparatus 31, 51. 5s., and 111. 11s. Send for a List at GILBERT FLEMING'S, 498, Oxford-street, author of "First Steps in Photography," price 6d., by post 7d.

COOPER'S TOOLS and CARPENTER'S TOOLS, of first-rate quality only. Sold by S. and J. S. BLIGH, facing Whitechapel Church, London.

R. C. DOVER and CO., WHOLESALE TEA and COFFEE DEALERS, 1, ALDGATE, CITY, LONDON. Grocers supplied with any quantity at Market Prices. Samples sent on receipt of stamps for postage.

NEWSOM and COMPANY invite the attention of Economists to their strong and useful BLACK, GREEN, and MIXED TEAS, at 2s. 10d. per lb., for cash only.—NEWSOM and COMPANY, 50, Borough, London.

REMOVAL.—JOHN BOWEN, CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCKMAKER, has REMOVED from 2, TICHBORNE-STREET, opposite the Haymarket, to 3, COVENTRY-STREET.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be the finest Starch she ever used. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

TEETH.—Mr. GREGSON, SURGEON-DENTIST, 7, HOLLES-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE. The best Teeth only, Moderate Charges, and all Operations particularly attended to.

BERDOE'S OVERCOATS, CAPES, and LADIES' DITTO. One of the largest Stocks in London, and thoroughly waterproof, without extra charge. 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL, only.

WOOLDYED BLACK DOE TROUSERS, of first-rate quality, style and fit guaranteed, at 2s. per pair. A pattern of Doe, with instructions for self-measurement sent, post free, on application. J. W. JONES, 1, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-hill.

BEST COALS, 27s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER, are supplying STEWART'S WALLSEND COALS, thoroughly screened, within five miles of their Wharf, at the above price, for Cash on Delivery.

Store House Wharf, Ratcliff; and 1, Grove, Hackney.

SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS!! at GOODRICH'S CIGAR, TOBACCO, and SNUFF STORES (Established 1780), removed to 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Box, containing Fourteen fine Sisal Cigars, for 1s. 9d.; post free, Six Stamps extra.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 37, Moorgate-street, City, London.

MAPPIN'S SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES, as made for the Crystal Palace, Sydenham; handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied at their London Warehouse, 37, Moorgate-street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

WATCH MANUFACTORY, 33, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON. Established 1749. J. W. BENSON, Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Watches of every description, construction, and pattern, from 21. to 60£, each. Silver Watches at 21. Gold Watches at 31. 10s. each. A two years' warranty given, and sent, carriage paid, to Scotland, Ireland, Wales, or any part of the kingdom.

CUNDY'S PATENT PURE WARM AIR STOVES.—The only Pedestal Stove which gained a Prize Medal (Class 476) at the Great Exhibition in 1851; especially adapted for warming, with great economy, Chapels, Schools, Entrance Halls, Libraries, and Warehouses.

CUTLER SONS, Sole Licensees and Manufacturers, 16, Great Queen-street, Long-acre, London.

GRAFFTEY'S GLYCERINE POMADE. Price 2s. 6d.

GRAFFTEY'S GLYCERINE COLD CREAM, price 1s. and 3s. 6d.

GRAFFTEY'S GLYCERINE SHAVING CREAM, price 1s. and 1s. 6d.

29, RED LION-SQUARE.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE

MATTING and DOOR MATS.—T. TRELOAR has much pleasure in stating that the Jurors of the Paris Universal Exhibition have awarded him the Prize Medal for Cocoa-nut Fibre Manufactures.—Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post.

WAREHOUSE, 42, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

FRENCH MERINOS.—Why are French

Merinos higher than English? Because they pass through so many hands. The London draper buys them of the wholesale City houses; they, in their turn, of the Paris houses; they, again, of the manufacturers; each has his profit—the public pay the four. C. DUCHESNE has TAKEN the PREMISES of the FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY for the winter season, and will supply the public direct with FRENCH MERINOS at the same price as English. His colours are of the loveliest hue; two perfectly new shades. Patterns free.—16, OXFORD-STREET.

AT MR. MECHE'S ESTABLISHMENTS,

112, REGENT-STREET, and 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, are exhibited the finest specimens of British Manufactures in Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Cases, Dressing Bags, and other articles of utility or luxury suitable for presentation. A separate department for Papier Mâché Manufactures and Bagatelle Tables. Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Strops, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders executed for Merchants and Captains. An extensive assortment of Hair and other Toilet Brushes. The same prices charged at all the Establishments.

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST and FIRE

RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapour-proof), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no Safe is secure). The strongest, best, and cheapest safeguards extant.

MILNERS' PHOENIX (212°) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show-rooms, 9 and 11, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47A, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

DUNN'S TAILORS' LABOUR AGENCY.

The premises of the above agency, 13 and 14, Newington Causeway, and 39 and 40, Bridge House-place, WILL BE CLOSED every Evening except Saturday, at Eight o'clock, during the months of December, January, and February, for the Winter Courses of Lectures and Classes at the Workmen's Literary Institution attached to the Establishment.

TO LOVERS of FISH.—100 GENUINE

YARMOUTH BLOATERS for 2s., package included. These HIGHLY ESTEEMED DELICACIES AND CHEAP ART CLE OF FISH forwarded to all parts, on receipt of Penny Postage stamps, or P.O.O. (preferred). Send full and plain direction, County, and nearest Station. Address, THOS. LETTIS, Jun., Fish Curer Great Yarmouth.

"This is the third season Mr. Lettis has supplied us with Yarmouth Bloaters, and we find the quality excellent.—J. BRASHOWE, House Steward, Blenheim Palace, Oct. 20, 1854."

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"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital,

February 19, 1855.

"I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examination the samples of Barley-meal and Groats which you have forwarded to me, and I beg to inform you that I find in them only those principles which are found in good Barley; there is no mineral or other impurity present, and from the result of my investigation, I believe them to be genuine, and to possess those nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this description of food. (Signed)

"A. S. TAYLOR.

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THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 526.]

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Eccelesiastical Affairs.

THE CHURCH IN CHAINS.

No later ago than Thursday last, application was made by Sir F. Kelly to the Court of Queen's Bench, for a rule calling upon the Archbishop of Canterbury to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, commanding him to proceed with the trial of Archdeacon Denison, in conformity with the provisions of the Church Discipline Act. It will be within the recollection of most of our readers, that this reverend gentleman has been accused of having two or three times, within the last three years, propounded, in sermons preached by him at Wells, doctrines contrary to the received standards of the Established Church. The offence was formally brought, by the Rev. Joseph Ditcher, under the notice of the then Bishop of Bath and Wells, who, however, declined to take any legal proceedings in the matter, or to send the case by letters of request to the Archbishop. The new bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Auckland, followed the example of his predecessor, and also refused to stir in the business. Mr. Ditcher, resolving not to allow all investigation of so grave a matter to be suppressed by episcopal distaste or timidity, became prosecutor himself, and applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury to issue a commission of inquiry. In compliance with the terms of the Church Discipline Act, commissioners were appointed, who, after having heard Archdeacon Denison, and examined witnesses, reported to the Archbishop that there was sufficient *prima facie* ground for proceeding against the reverend gentleman for having committed an ecclesiastical offence. But just at this point the good primate's heart failed him—and so having legally ascertained that the Archdeacon of Taunton had rendered himself amenable to trial, and having convinced himself that the law gave him the option of prosecuting or not prosecuting at his discretion, he decided upon letting the matter drop, and upon leaving the doctrinal purity of the Church of England to take care of itself. This determination, however, of the Archbishop of Canterbury, did not commend itself to the zeal of the Rev. Joseph Ditcher, who, suspecting that his ecclesiastical superior had taken a license which the law did not accord to him, applied, as above stated, to the Court of Queen's Bench. A rule *nisi* was granted.

How ticklish must be the position of that Church in which a clergyman may preach heresy *ad libitum*, and of which the highest ecclesiastical functionaries shrink from bringing the law to bear upon the offender, will be obvious enough at a glance—so obvious that “he who runs may read.” Had the Archbishop refused to take a single step in the case, it might have been alleged in his behalf, that he deemed it of too trumpery a character to justify his interference. But after having taken the first proceedings required by the Church Discipline Act, and been informed by the commissioners, that there was *prima facie* ground for proceeding further, and after admitting, as he does, that the Archdeacon's statements of doctrine ought to be submitted to some tribunal, it is rather provocative of suspicion that he should shirk his disagreeable duty, on the ground that his

sentence would not have due weight with the members of the Church. Why so? Is he not Archbishop of Canterbury? Is he not the appointed functionary to proceed against heresy within his own province? But the fact is that the Church-party, of whom Archdeacon Denison is a prominent representative, is a very powerful and determined party—and the primate hesitates to proceed against him, lest he might thereby bring matters to an issue between the Tractarians and Evangelicals. And so because there is an ill-concealed schism within the bosom of the Establishment, all discipline must be suspended, and the Church herself be content to wear her chains.

There is, however, another view of the case. The Archbishop is called upon by the Court of Queen's Bench to show cause why he should not be *commanded* to proceed. Oh! most humiliating anomaly! An Archbishop compelled to give good and sufficient reason to a civil court why he does not maintain due discipline, and thereby watch over purity of doctrine, in the Church of which he is the highest spiritual officer. It is as though the Apostle Paul should have been called to account before Gallio, for too timid or indulgent a bearing towards the Judaizing teachers of his age. It may chance that the Archbishop will be made a disciplinarian in spite of himself—and that, too, not by the decision of his brethren on the bench, but by the authoritative demand of a civil court. What do the members of the Church of England think of this spectacle? Are they content to see their supreme pastor, standing at the tribunal of the Queen's Court, and learning from legal lips “how he ought to behave himself in the house of God?” Do they imagine that Christ's Church is raised in spiritual dignity by such subserviency to Caesar? But this is only a legitimate result of that union of the Church with the State which they are so zealous in upholding. Alas for them, and for the religion which they profess, that they cannot see that by their most cherished policy they have but placed their Church in chains! Surely the incident on which we have briefly commented will contribute powerfully to dispel their blindness.

LORD STANLEY ON RURAL EDUCATION.

Lord Stanley, prevented from being present at a recent educational meeting at Fakenham, by overtures made to him by Lord Palmerston to accept the seals of the Colonial Office, has since addressed a letter to Sir Willoughby Jones, of Crammer Hall, Norfolk, which is assumed to embody the substance of the speech he had intended, on that occasion, to deliver. Like everything which has lately emanated from that noble lord, the document indicates the thoughtfulness of the writer, the wide range of his observation, and that practical shrewdness which, perhaps, because it is remarkably uncommon, we are accustomed to designate “common sense.”

The theme of his lordship's letter is the education of our rural population, and it is really quite exhilarating to observe how, in his method of handling it, he avoids the cant topics, statements, and arguments which have been, for many years past, the staple productions of ordinary minds on this most interesting subject. We thoroughly agree with him, that politicians, both in and out of Parliament, are busying themselves with “the wrong end of the education question”—that “the evil which friends of knowledge have now to fight against is not poverty, nor prejudice, nor the want of qualified teachers (though all these obstacles operated until lately), but sheer apathy and indifference on the part of parents of the labouring class”—that “it is idle to expect that persons who have no access to books, and who, therefore, seldom or never read, will take pains to see that their children acquire the power of reading”—and that “public libraries, whether wholly free or open to subscribers at a low rate, are the most effective instruments to create a demand for more and better schools.”

The Noble Lord broaches a plan for village

reading throughout Norfolk, which is equally applicable to every rural district in England. He suggests the establishment of five principal or central libraries, consisting of about 5,000 volumes, which he says may be so chosen as to include nearly all that, for popular purposes, is valuable in English literature, and the total cost of which he estimates at about 6,000*l*. These libraries he proposes to locate at Lynn, Norwich, Yarmouth, Fakenham, and Thetford, and he expresses his belief that, once founded, they would prove self supporting. The agency by which he would extend the benefit of these libraries beyond the immediate vicinity of each, consists in the establishment of local reading-rooms in every village, supplied with books from the nearest central depot, paying for their use, and, where practicable, having each a limited stock of standard works of its own. He seems to have no doubt that wherever a central establishment is once formed, affiliated village institutions would be readily created by local efforts—he adds some wise suggestions as to the best mode of securing the requisite amount of contributions—and he closes his valuable letter with the following pregnant sentences: “That neither political rivalry, nor sectarian difference, nor apathy among the wealth, nor ignorance in the poorer class, may interfere with its speedy success, is the earnest wish of many. Obstacles to such an undertaking vanish on approach. Little more is needed than the will to overcome them, and the confidence which a good cause ought to inspire.”

Yes! this is beginning at the right end. It is a legitimate effort to lure ignorance into the light of knowledge, by making the access to it easy, and the reward of it immediate and abundant. But Lord Stanley, we are convinced, would be about the last man to regard his scheme in the light of an all-sufficient specific for the evil he deplures. It will be found, in practice, we suspect, that a library close at hand will scarcely be tempting enough to inspire at once a taste for reading where it does not already exist, or to induce the ignorant poor to desire the advantage of it for their children. Until the method of education adopted at our primary schools, is less technical and formal—until it concerns itself less with matters which poor people cannot appreciate, and adapts itself more thoroughly to uses which they can—in a word, so long as children are instructed at these schools in facts which are distant both as regards time and place, instead of being trained to understand and take an interest in the phenomena which come daily under their notice—we fear that even village libraries will not become nearly so attractive as they might; nor awaken half the desire for education which they otherwise would. We accept Lord Stanley's suggestions with grateful deference, as pointing the way to one useful step in the way of popular education—and we have made the foregoing remarks, merely for the purpose of deprecating, as we have no doubt he would deprecate, exclusive or overweening reliance upon any single agency. Our belief is that the whole subject of education needs a careful revision—and that the question of *who* shall educate the people would be well displaced by the much larger and more practical question, “What kind of education do the people most want?” for there is little doubt that the answer to that question would be also a solution of the problem, “How best may the indifference of the people to education be overcome?”

LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.

DARLINGTON.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, a meeting privately convened, was held at the Mechanics Institution, Skinnergate. A. Common, E. q., presided, and Rev. E. S. Pryce, addressed the assembly, on behalf of the society in London. Messrs. Henry Pease, John Harris, and Edward Kipling, also took part in the proceedings.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—On Wednesday evening Nov. 21, Mr. Pryce attended a conference of the friends of the Gateshead and Newcastle Religious Freedom Society, and of the Liberation of Religion

Society. It was held at the Crown Temperance Hotel, and was arranged with a view to concert measures for the combination of the two societies in this town. A full discussion took place, and various information and explanations were given on both sides. The result of the meeting was unanimous, and steps are now being taken to accomplish the desired combination. The Revs. J. Pringle, T. Pottenger, and George Harris, and Messrs. J. L. Angus, Arthur Anderson, E. S. Hills, J. Potts, T. Emley, and others, took part in the proceedings.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—A spirited private meeting was held here on Thursday evening, the 22nd November, in the school-room of the Congregational Chapel. Tea was provided, and the room was well filled. Rev. E. S. Pryce as the deputation, and Revs. W. Levy, Thomas Davison, and — Reed, and Messrs. Wm. Benington, John Clarke, John Dodshon, George Braithwaite, and others, were the speakers. Mr. Pryce's address appeared to give much satisfaction. A liberal subscription was made, and Messrs. Braithwaite and Ferguson were appointed treasurer and secretary of a local committee.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONFLICT IN ADELAIDE.

The following is an interesting extract from a letter, dated Adelaide, July 8, 1855, addressed to the Rev. Charles Stovel, who has obligingly forwarded it to us for publication:—

We have accomplished another victory,—a moral triumph, though attained through the course of law. You perhaps are aware that among the distinctive features which characterised the colony at its first foundation was the provision that there should be no dominancy of religious sects. That, to me, was the grand consideration in the choice of this province as my future home. Numbers of others were determined by the same thing. Long, however, and by every means, have those connected with the Church of England sought to establish themselves here, as at home, the dominant sect. This matter has ever engaged my most ardent energies, and I trust will still engage them until every vestige of that exclusive, or rather assuming system, is for ever abolished.

At the general elections and casual elections we have been all along so far prospered as to secure a majority; and, as a consequence, after a continuous and sharp struggle, the "grant in aid" of religion was done away. As to the matter in hand:—When a "Bishop" was appointed by the Queen's letters patent, and had arrived, he was not long here before he induced the then Governor, Colonel Robe, to convey by a land grant a central acre in our central square for the purpose of a cathedral. As soon as the matter was known, the Legislative Council took the matter up, and by motion decided that the "grant" was illegal, the Governor having no power to execute such an instrument.

Notwithstanding this, however, the Bishop and his party were pertinacious. He afterwards visited England, and the great purpose was to make the way clear for the establishment of Church-of-Englandism by law, and also to collect funds for the said cathedral. For this purpose he went through the counties soliciting subscriptions, not excepting villages, as newspaper accounts from time to time informed us. On his return to the colony he commenced vigorously his scheme. After he had submitted his "constitutions" for the Church to the Synod (not forgetting, as Cardinal Wiseman did not forget, to carve out the territory of the province into parishes) the public rose, held a public meeting condemnatory of his intrusions, and constituted there and then a Citizen's Defence Fund, to meet the expenses of an action in the Supreme Court, instituted by the Bishop as a trustee, or "corporation sole," against the corporation of Adelaide, to determine his right; they having in the meantime denied it, removed his boundary stones, and trenched the ground for a plantation and walks. In this action we have been singularly triumphant. The jury were unanimous against the claim and the grant. Thus, you see, we have effected a new thing under the sun, so far as English history is concerned, and placed bishop, Cathedral, Synod, and all, where they should be, side by side with ourselves, upon a common level.

They still affect the names and titles to which they have been ever accustomed "as by law established;" but while they are now rendered innocuous, in the sense of predominancy, I have good hope that they will cease to lean upon the arm of flesh, and, looking for help and blessing to the only Head of the Church, will be content to pursue spiritual ends by spiritual means; and sure I am that the prospect of usefulness by and among them as a body is much clearer than it would have been. This is their Bishop's own public confession; and one of their clergy declared openly in Synod the other day that he was thankful that the "grant in aid" had been done away, a sentiment which was approved and responded to by several lay members of the Synod; although, of course, others of them covet the help of Government.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AGAIN!—The Rev. Josiah Ballance, M.A., late curate to the Rev. Mr. Davis (son of the Bishop of Peterborough), was accepted by the Rev. H. A. Gilbert, of Clare Portion, Tiverton, as his curate. In the sermon which he preached, previous to his being so accepted, he exhorted the congregation not to trust for salvation in the so-called grace of the sacraments, but in Christ alone. It is believed that this sermon was reported to the Bishop of Exeter, for on his presenting himself to the right reverend prelate to be licensed, he was rejected, because he refused to subscribe to his dogmas on baptismal regeneration.

OAKENGATES, SALOP.—On Tuesday last, the Rev. W. Bealby, late of University College, London, was recognised as pastor of the Independent Church, Oakengates. The Rev. J. Nowell, Wesleyan, commenced the service by reading the scriptures and prayer. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. T. Rowe, of Shrewsbury. The answers were given by Mr. Bealby in a satisfactory manner. The Rev. W. Thorpe, of Shrewsbury, offered the ordination

prayer. The Rev. Dr. Jenkyn, late principal of Coward College, London, delivered the charge to the minister. The concluding prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Maysey, of Wellington. The ministers and friends afterwards dined together, when suitable and profitable addresses were delivered by the Revs. W. Bealby, Dr. Jenkyn, J. Maysey, — Howe, and Nowell.

THE REV. DR. VAUGHAN.—Much of the excitement that prevailed amongst the inhabitants of Brixton, at the late conduct of their vicar has been allayed by the removal of the reverend gentleman, with his family, to St. John's-wood. It is also alleged that Dr. Vaughan has resigned his living. The reverend doctor is represented to be very wealthy, his father, who was a banker at Bristol, having died a few years ago, and left him a fortune of, it is said, 60,000*l.*—*Sunday Paper.*

PAINFUL SCENE IN A SCOTCH CHAPEL.—On Sunday, the minister of one of our Free Church congregations plainly intimated, in the course of his discourse, that there were many then before him who would never see God. The intimation came upon the people like a thunderbolt, and not a few of the women set up most lamentable screams. A number left the church altogether.—*Glasgow Herald.*

"THE NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE."—Three forms of petition have been drawn up by the committee of this recently-formed society, in furtherance of their avowed objects. One is for the opening throughout the United Kingdom, on Sunday afternoons, of museums, picture galleries, and botanical gardens; a second, for the opening of the Crystal Palace, and a third, for the opening of the British Museum, the National Gallery, Marlborough House, and other national institutions, on the afternoon of the Lord's-day.

INTERESTING CHURCH-RATE CONTEST.—In the parish of Moulton, a few days ago, a motion for a Church-rate was met by an amendment, moved by the Rev. J. Lea, that no rate be granted. At first the chairman (the vicar) refused, on the suggestion of a solicitor who came to advise him, to put the amendment, but eventually gave way, and it was carried by a large majority. A poll was demanded, at which Mr. Lea protested that every cottager or other occupier whose rates are paid by the landlord was entitled to vote equally with the actual ratepayers. To this the vicar and his friends strongly objected, but Mr. Lea demanded that his protest should be recorded. They at length gave way and polled voters of the same class themselves. They objected to females voting, and were met in the same way, and then polled them themselves. The actual state of the poll at its close was—for the rate, 125 votes; against it, 134. The vicar took the advice of the lawyer, and declared the state of the poll as it stood with the actual rate-payers only, and declared the rate gained by a majority of sixty-one. Mr. Lea protested against that statement, declaring the rate lost by a majority, the exact number of which he would make known when he had scrutinised the list. The number proved to be nine. Of the 125 votes tendered in favour of the rate nearly sixty were given by eleven persons. The principal part of the congregation of Dissenters who assemble in the Baptist Chapel, in which Dr. Carey, in his early days, ministered in holy things, live beyond the boundaries of the parish, so that all things considered, this is a decided step in the right direction. It is important that all the opponents of Church-rates should know that every occupier in a parish is entitled to vote.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The *Freeman's Journal* has "authority" to deny the statement, that several professors of Maynooth had fallen under the displeasure of the Holy See, for speaking disrespectfully of the statutes of the Church before the late commission of Inquiry.

ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY FOR IRELAND.—From a statement of accounts published by the Roman Catholic University, it appears that that institution has already obtained funds amounting to above 58,000*l.*, of which 27,600*l.* was contributed in Ireland, 4,100*l.* in England and Scotland, and 16,200*l.* in the United States of America.

THE RE-MARRIAGE CASE.—PUBLIC MEETING AT ODHAM.—A public meeting was held on Friday evening, Nov. 16, in the British School-room of this town, to appeal to the judgment of its inhabitants on the re-marriage case at Greywell, lately detected in our columns. There was a very crowded and influential attendance. The chair was occupied by J. G. Seymour, Esq., who, in his opening speech, said that if the case which brought them together were isolated, he should not have thought it necessary to take public notice of it, but he regretted that the principles held by that clergyman were held by no inconsiderable portion of his brethren of the Puseyite section. The meeting was then addressed in a long and eloquent speech from the Rev. J. G. Hughes, whose energetic and persevering efforts in bringing the case before the public are deserving of high approbation. We have a report of Mr. Hughes' address before us, but regret that want of space obliges us to omit it. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That this meeting views the recent re-marriage case at Greywell with the strongest disapprobation, as an unwarrantable attempt to throw discredit upon Dissenting marriages, as opposed to law, and to the spirit of civil and religious liberty; and it regards this unworthy transaction with apprehension, as the result of extravagant assumptions of priestly power, injurious to religion, to liberty, and national prosperity.

The resolution was seconded by J. Addison, Esq., who said he conceived that, to render the affair complete, the parties should be married a third time by a Romish priest. Such a person might visit the parties, and use Mr. Lush's arguments, persuading them that their second marriage was no better than the first, for neither minister was apostolically descended, like himself. The resolution was supported by John Cave,

Esq., and, on being put to the meeting, was carried with acclamation, without one dissident. S. J. Smither, Esq., in complimentary and cordial terms, and expressing his attachment to Nonconformity, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman. The large meeting then separated by giving three cheers for the Rev. J. G. Hughes. The moral result of this meeting is of the highest importance. Priestly assumption was condemned with one heart and voice, and all parties left under the deepest interest, feeling that the rapid strides of priestism have received a resolute check. Blind must be the man who can disregard such an expression of public opinion.

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF A BURIAL-GROUND AT HITCHIN.—Yesterday week, application was made to the magistrates at Hitchin, for a summons against Mr. George Brereton Sharpe, a surgeon, residing at Welwyn, a small town situated about ten miles from Hitchin, close to the Great Northern Railway, who was charged with having come to the chapel-yard of the Baptist Chapel in Tyler-street, and, having obtained admission to it through the wife of the chapel-keeper, had caused the removal from the ground of his own mother's body, and those of two children of a brother of his, who is now living in Canada. The evidence was very conclusive, as to the fact. It appears that Mr. Sharpe's mother, whose body was removed, had been dead thirty-three years! Mr. Sharpe told the wife of the chapel-keeper that he was going to bury the remains at Baldock, "as nearly the whole porch at Baldock belongs to me." After the necessary evidence had been given, the magistrates decided on issuing summonses against George Brereton Sharpe and Arthur Farr respectively, requiring them to answer the charge of unlawfully entering the graveyard of the chapel, and with having wilfully and indecently dug open the grave, and carried away the bodies referred to in the evidence.

Religious Intelligence.

IPSWICH.—RELIGIOUS SERVICES WITHIN THE THEATRE.

During last September, considerable excitement was occasioned in Ipswich by the circulation of handbills, announcing that on the afternoon of Sunday, the 23rd of that month, the Rev. Isaac Lord, of Turret-green Chapel, would deliver an address within the walls of the Theatre, to working men and women; it was further stated that at the close of the address, persons would be at liberty to ask questions. There were not a few who, backed by a portion of the local press, did their utmost to cover the project with odium; many well-meaning, routine Christians shook their heads and marvelled greatly at this outrage upon the red-tapeism of their orthodoxy; and even the magistrates thought the thing sufficiently unusual to justify them in requesting, by summons, some explanation from Mr. Lord. These latter officials were briefly told that the theatre had, a few hours previously, been licensed for public worship, and there was an end, therefore, to their jurisdiction. The opposition of others was as little regarded, and Sunday afternoon witnessed an immense area in front of the theatre packed with human beings, who, in their anxiety to obtain sittings, had assembled an hour before the time announced. So far as attendance is concerned, suffice it to say that, on that occasion, the building was densely crammed; hundreds left from the impossibility of securing sittings, and on every Sunday afternoon since, ending November 11, there has been no diminution in the attendance of the working classes—indeed, it is certain that a building of twice the area would have been filled on each occasion. Persons under fourteen years of age were not allowed to occupy room that was thus eagerly sought by the classes specially invited; and those who were in the habit of hearing the Gospel elsewhere were earnestly requested not to attend the theatre. In reference to the conduct of the audiences from first to last, nothing could be more satisfactory. The attention to the services was marked by an amount of unflinching interest and decorum that did honour to the hearers, and sent a thrill of joy through many a heart that saw the marked triumph of this experiment of preaching the Gospel on neutral ground. The services, which commenced at three, and closed at quarter past four, were conducted in the usual manner, excepting that an address, delivered in a popular style, took the place of what may strictly be called a sermon. These addresses were prepared with considerable tact, and evidenced that the speaker had an intimate knowledge of the wants, difficulties, and sympathies of the working classes; they were interwoven with the great truths of Christianity, enunciated with an eloquence, earnestness, and power that absorbed the interest of the hearers. The speaker walked in front of the stage immediately behind the footlights. An area at the back, partially occupied by the choir, was enclosed by appropriate scenery; whilst the body of the place, which had recently been redecorated, presented with its crowded pit, tiers of boxes, and gallery, a remarkably impressive appearance. Sunday, Nov. 11, closed the first series of services. At the opening of next year another series will be given. As questions were allowed to be put at the close of each address, it will be interesting if a list of the whole be appended, as they indicate the nature of the subjects which occupy the attention of the working classes: it may be added, that each question was answered by Mr. Lord, just prior to the address on the succeeding Sunday. The following is the list:—

1. What is the connexion between sectarianism and true religion—or is there any at all?
2. Is it rational to believe that an all-wise, and all-powerful, and good Creator would cause or permit his

son to be put to death for the imperfections of his creature, himself being the creator of human nature?

8. Are baptism for the remission of sins and the laying on of hands for the impartation of the Holy Ghost necessary to salvation?

4. Is it possible for a member of the Roman Catholic Church to be saved?

5. Is there any religion acceptable in the sight of God, in the Jew, Mahomet, or Pagan belief that will prove a blessing to their future state?

6. Can you prove that the Roman Catholic avows that salvation is not possible beyond the pale of his Church?

7. Is it reasonable to believe that any human being would be doomed to eternal punishment?

8. Is a man, under any circumstances, answerable for his creed?

9. Whether a person brought up in invincible ignorance of Christ and faith be liable to damnation?

10. Can a Hebrew be saved without faith in Jesus as the Messiah?

11. Are not Unitarians, as a body, justified in laying the foundation of their religion upon the Rock, as described by Jesus Christ himself, Matthew xvi. 13-18?

12. Is it rational to believe that the Almighty created a being destined to become a powerful enemy to himself, and to tempt and deprave the human race?

13. What loss do we, the posterity of Adam, sustain through his first transgression?

14. Will you explain what is meant by the 29th verse in the 16th chapter of the first Epistle to the Corinthians?

15. Is there any virtue without religion?

16. When the Bible describes God in two opposite characters, which am I to believe? In Genesis vi. 6, it says, "And it repented the Lord that He had made man upon the earth, and it grieved him at His heart;" and in Numbers xxiii. 19, it says, that "God is not a man that He should lie, nor the son of man that He should repent."

17. What was the first creation of God?

18. What was the disobedience of Satan that caused his fall?

19. Is "Jehovah God," in the Old Testament, the same Divine Being as Jesus Christ in the New—in other words, is Jesus Christ the only object of Christian prayer and worship, God over all, blessed for evermore?

20. Can the Trinity be inferred from the writings of the New Testament?

21. If God be the Great First Cause, Himself uncaused, is not sin an effect of that cause?

22. The Divine and miraculous powers of Christ, were they not derived?

23. Is it possible for a man who has once been really and truly a Christian to backslide so far that he shall be lost.

It is almost needless to say that extreme interest was felt in the character of the questions and answers. The reverend gentleman who has had courage and earnestness enough to accomplish this work, and the hundreds who have sympathized with him, have deep cause to take heart at the eminent success that has accrued. Evidence most important and interesting has already been afforded of the usefulness of these services, and it needs no effort of faith to anticipate that the great future will have many a happy revelation regarding them.

WOODBRIDGE.—The Rev. W. Palmer, of Manchester, entered upon the pastoral oversight of the church at Beaumont Chapel, Woodbridge, on Sabbath, Nov. 18, under very favourable auspices. The Rev. J. Ross, the late pastor, now connected with the "Congregational Board of Education," has just received of his late friends, a purse of thirty sovereigns, as a token of their respect and affection.

COBBESKILL, ESSEX.—Religious services in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. Bryan Dale, B.A., late of Western College, as pastor of the Independent Church in this town, were recently held. In the morning, the Rev. G. W. Wilkinson, of Chelmsford, read the Scriptures and prayed, and the Rev. T. B. Sainsbury, B.A., of Fincham, delivered a discourse on the nature of a Christian Church. The venerable Rev. Thomas Craig, of Bocking, proposed the questions, (which were replied to in a clear and concise manner,) and implored the blessing of God on pastor and people. The Rev. Professor Newth, M.A., of New College, and Mr. Dale's former tutor, delivered a most eloquent and affectionate charge; and the Rev. J. Reynolds, of Halstead, concluded by prayer. After the morning service a large company dined in the school-room. In the evening, the Rev. J. Waite, B.A., read the Scriptures and prayed; the Rev. John Carter, of Braintree, preached to the people; and the services of the day were concluded in prayer by the Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., of Homerton. The Revs. E. H. Jones, of Bridgewater, J. Flower, of Clavering, C. Riggs, of Tiptree, J. Hill, M.A., of Witham, P. H. Davison, of Wandsworth, and others took part in the engagement.

BRIGHTON.—**QUEEN-SQUARE CHAPEL.**—The first anniversary of this new and important interest was held on Wednesday, the 14th instant. Two sermons were preached; that in the morning, by the Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel, London, the successor of Dr. Leifchild; and that in the evening, by the Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel. The congregations were large and attentive, and collections were made for the liquidation of the debt upon the chapel. The ministers and friends dined together at the White Lion. After some addresses by the ministers, Mr. H. Hooper read a statement of the affairs of the new chapel for the preceding year, which was encouraging. "The amount received for pew-rents," it was stated, "has exceeded the expectation of the London Committee, and the calculation made here. Doubtless, the fact of our esteemed friend, Dr. Leifchild, having undertaken the ministerial services of the place, has been, in a great degree, conducive to this result. A considerable number of sittings have been taken; but there exists a hesitancy upon the part of some, who avail themselves very frequently of the services of our new place, to identify

themselves more closely with us while the temporary character of existing ministerial arrangements continues." The items of receipt and expenditure were then detailed, to the satisfaction and gratification of all present; and Mr. Hooper concluded by addressing Dr. Leifchild.

BRUNSWICK CHAPEL SUNDAY SCHOOLS, MILE-END ROAD.—On Tuesday evening, November 20, the anniversary of these schools took place. About 150 friends sat down to tea; after which a public meeting was held. The chair was occupied by J. A. Merrington, Esq. A deputation from the Sunday School Union attended. The Secretary read a very interesting report, which detailed the operations of the school during the year. From it, it appeared that about 150 children were in attendance on the Sunday, and that there were senior classes, under the care of experienced teachers; that, while there was a want of teachers, the schools, upon the whole, were in a prosperous condition. Several of the children recited some very beautiful poetical pieces, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Temple, Garner, Talbot, and Harrison, and, also, Messrs. Smithers, May, Newton, and others. The meeting, which was of a deeply interesting character, broke up at about half-past nine o'clock.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.—The quarterly devotional meeting in connexion with the above society was held on Friday evening, November 16, at Camberwell-green Chapel. The Rev. John Barnes presided, and cordially commended the institution to the attention of his congregation. The Rev. Charles Gilbert, Secretary, made a statement of the society's operations and progress, from which it appeared, that, during the present year, the society had promised a grant of 100*l.* to the new chapel at Dulwich, and 250*l.* to the new chapel, Crouch-end, both of which had been opened during the year; that it had purchased a freehold building at Chelsea for 1,900*l.*, where, though there was a population of 50,000 persons, there was not a Congregational Church. It had, also, laid the foundation of a new and spacious chapel at Canonbury, to seat 1,100 worshippers; besides which, the society has promised grants to the following chapels, which are in the course of erection, or about to be commenced:—Kingston, Anerly, Forest-gate, and Southwark. The society has also purchased a freehold site at Forest-hill, and greatly assisted in the preservation of Pembury Chapel, Hackney. Mr. Gilbert stated, that funds were much required to carry forward these various and important objects for the benefit of the metropolis.

Correspondence.

THE TOWN COUNCIL AFFIRMATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

RESPECTED SIR,—I regret to observe by last week's paper that John Priestman, of Bradford, who is stated to be eminently qualified to fill the office of common councilman, to which he had been elected by the burgesses of his ward, has taken an objection to the form of affirmation, and refused to act. He states two objections, first, that it would interfere with his liberty in resisting what he very properly calls "the aggressive tendencies of the Established Church;" and, secondly, that he "could not understand the affirmation," and, therefore, could not "declare that he would carry it out to the best of his ability." To me the affirmation appears clear and explicit, and I take it in its literal sense, that I will not exercise any power, or authority, or influence which I may possess, by virtue of the office of councillor of the borough of —, to impair or weaken the Protestant Church, &c., &c. This is binding on me in my OFFICIAL CAPACITY, whether in or out of the council chamber, but in my OFFICIAL CHARACTER only. I consider myself just as free to oppose Church aggression in any shape as ever—as much at liberty to take part in a Liberation meeting, or in any way to lend my aid to the emancipation of religion from State control; but when it was put to me by some of my fellow-townsmen, "we should be glad to have an alderman in the chair at the Liberation meeting this evening, we hope you will take it," I refused, as I considered that I should then be wilfully using the influence that might attach to the office of alderman contrary to the spirit of the affirmation.

On a review of the subject at the present time, I believe the foregoing to be a sound and correct view; but, as in other matters of conscience, it is a case in which every man should be fully persuaded in his own mind, though we cannot but regret when we see the public deprived of efficient services through the interference of religious intolerance.

The declaration in question is a good illustration of the worldly wisdom of the Church. She knew and felt the liberal tendency of municipal institutions, and, dreading an attack from that quarter, strong in the power of her unholy alliance, places a barrier at the door of the council chamber, that she, with her bishops and clergy may not be disturbed in the enjoyment of those privileges to which she is by law established entitled. All this hedging round only goes to point out how rotten the root must be. I am, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS
AND AN ALDERMAN.

November 27.

Sir John Bowring, in a letter to the Registrar-General of England, expresses his belief that the official census of China, made upwards of forty years ago, does not overstate the population at 362,447,183 souls. These people are none of them vegetarians. They eat any and every thing, and have no objection to fish or flesh that is rotten. Milk they repudiate, whether in its primitive state, or converted into whey or butter. Multitudes perish by storm, pestilence, famine, and the executioner. Nowhere is life less sacred. Infanticide is common, and the bodies of dead infants are thrown by their parents into any hole or pool.

CHORAL MUSIC.

Last week, public performances were given by two of our great societies, which do so much to familiarise the public with the works of the best composers, and to keep up the standard of musical taste. On Wednesday, Beethoven's *Mount of Olives*, and Handel's *Act and Passion* was the attractive programme of Mr. Hullah's second monthly concert at St. Martin's Hall; while, on Friday, the Sacred Harmonic Society commenced the season on a larger scale at Exeter Hall, by the performance of Spohr's *Last Judgment* and Beethoven's *Service* (or *Mass*) in C.

The two compositions performed at St. Martin's Hall were happily contrasted. The high and graceful strains of *Act and Passion* were an agreeable relief to the massive harmonies of the great German composer. Great as are the difficulties of the *Mount of Olives*, in common with all the productions of Beethoven, they were admirably surmounted, with occasional exceptions, by Mr. Hullah and his well-drilled pupils. The solo parts were sustained by Mrs. Endersohn, who rather lacked fervour; Mr. Montem Smith, whose endeavours are almost beyond the capabilities of his voice; and Mr. Winn, who made a favourable debut at Mr. Hullah's first concert. In the smooth baritone of Handel's *Serenade* the chorus was more at home and better timed than in dealing with the complexities of Beethoven. Miss Lucy Escott, once a great favourite with the musical public, was substituted for Mrs. Endersohn in the *Act and Passion*, and sang the songs assigned to the classic nymph with that warmth and abandon which have always constituted her peculiar charm. Mr. Montem Smith gave the songs of Damon with great purity, and his delicate interpretation of "Would you gain the tender creature," met with a well-merited encore. Mr. Winn's "Oh ruddier than the cherry" was very well rendered. Mr. Wilbye Cooper's voice is scarcely adapted to the part of Asa. The delicious song, "Love in her eyes," needs more tenderness, and "Love sounds the alarm," more fire than he can supply, and we can only attribute the errors ascribed to the first of these songs to the favour it always obtains in a musical assembly. There is a roughness about his upper notes which he may yet master, and his singing would, we think, be more effective were his style less ornate. In his duet with Galatea, "Happy we," and the trio, "The flocks shall leave the mountains," he was more successful. The choruses were all worthy of Mr. Hullah's Upper Singing School. On the whole, we must congratulate Mr. Hullah upon the success of his concerts. A crowded audience testified to their popularity; and the larger portion of the hall being allotted to one shilling sittings, is an example which might be followed with advantage elsewhere. Birmingham is before London in this respect, and now that music is becoming more and more indispensable in social life, we must hail Mr. Hullah's concerts as a public benefit. He has our heartiest wishes for the continued patronage he has so well merited.

The opening performance of the Sacred Harmonic Society is always an interesting event. The cordial reception given to Mr. Costa, the admirable conductor, and the favourite solo singers and performers, on Friday, as on other occasions, gave a warmth and heartiness to the entertainment that lasted throughout the evening. The audience was immense, and the large platform crowded with the orchestra and choruses. The *Last Judgment* has been several times performed before English audiences; never, probably, with more finish than on Friday night. Whatever objection there may be to the choice of such a subject for musical composition—and we confess our dislike is insuperable—much of it is obviated by the judgment and good taste of the composer. It is Spohr's first and best oratorio, abounding in passages of sublime grandeur and exquisite pathos, worthy of Handel or Mendelssohn. In the whole range of sacred music, we know nothing more truly touching than the quartet, "Blest are the departed," in which the voices of Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Thomas exquisitely blended, and a subdued chorus filled up the occasional solo parts. It is remarkable that in this composition Spohr attained a simple grandeur which he has since but ill-sustained. Beethoven's difficult *Mass* was performed with great precision, and fully appreciated by a delighted audience. A refined critic has been very severe upon the alleged defects of this opening performance. We are as far from saying that either orchestra or chorus were faultless as we should be disposed to accord with the hyper-criticism, which seemed rather in search of shortcomings. Although, according to the excellent custom of the Society, the open expression of feeling was restrained, the general impression seemed to be that of unmingled satisfaction. Very few and far between must have been the over-sensitive ears and keen eyes which could detect deficiencies such as would mar the general effect. On the whole, we think the Society have auspiciously inaugurated the season. While M. Costa, the Napoleon of conductors, wields his baton over a well-selected orchestra, and a choral force, as well-disciplined as it is imposing, and the society continue to produce the great works of the great masters, the public will flock to Exeter Hall, and cordially support performances from which so much profit and pleasure are derived.

The *Messiah* will be performed under the auspices of both the above-named societies at the Christmas season.

Society. It was held at the Crown Temperance Hotel, and was arranged with a view to concert measures for the combination of the two societies in this town. A full discussion took place, and various information and explanations were given on both sides. The result of the meeting was cordial unanimity, and steps are now being taken to accomplish the desired combination. The Revs. J. Pringle, T. Pottenger, and George Harris, and Messrs. J. L. Angus, Arthur Anderson, E. S. Hills, J. Potts, T. Emley, and others, took part in the proceedings.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—A spirited private meeting was held here on Thursday evening, the 22nd November, in the school-room of the Congregational Chapel. Tea was provided, and the room was well filled. Rev. E. S. Pryce as the deputation, and Revs. W. Levy, Thomas Davison, and — Reed, and Messrs. Wm. Benington, John Clarke, John Dodshon, George Braithwaite, and others, were the speakers. Mr. Pryce's address appeared to give much satisfaction. A liberal subscription was made, and Messrs. Braithwaite and Ferguson were appointed treasurer and secretary of a local committee.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONFLICT IN ADELAIDE.

The following is an interesting extract from a letter, dated Adelaide, July 8, 1855, addressed to the Rev. Charles Stovel, who has obligingly forwarded it to us for publication:—

We have accomplished another victory,—a moral triumph, though attained through the course of law. You perhaps are aware that among the distinctive features which characterised the colony at its first foundation was the provision that there should be no dominancy of religious sects. That, to me, was the grand consideration in the choice of this province as my future home. Numbers of others were determined by the same thing. Long, however, and by every means, have those connected with the Church of England sought to establish themselves here, as at home, the dominant sect. This matter has ever engaged my most ardent energies, and I trust will still engage them until every vestige of that exclusive, or rather assuming system, is for ever abolished.

At the general elections and casual elections we have been all along so far prospered as to secure a majority; and, as a consequence, after a continuous and sharp struggle, the "grant in aid" of religion was done away. As to the matter in hand:—When a "Bishop" was appointed by the Queen's letters patent, and had arrived, he was not long here before he induced the then Governor, Colonel Robe, to convey by a land grant a central acre in our central square for the purpose of a cathedral. As soon as the matter was known, the Legislative Council took the matter up, and by motion decided that the "grant" was illegal, the Governor having no power to execute such an instrument.

Notwithstanding this, however, the Bishop and his party were pertinacious. He afterwards visited England, and the great purpose was to make the way clear for the establishment of Church-of-Englandism by law, and also to collect funds for the said cathedral. For this purpose he went through the counties soliciting subscriptions, not excepting villages, as newspaper accounts from time to time informed us. On his return to the colony he commenced vigorously his scheme. After he had submitted his "constitutions" for the Church to the Synod (not forgetting, as Cardinal Wiseman did not forget, to carve out the territory of the province into parishes) the public rose, held a public meeting condemnatory of his intrusions, and constituted there and then a Citizen's Defence Fund, to meet the expenses of an action in the Supreme Court, instituted by the Bishop as a trustee, or "corporation sole," against the corporation of Adelaide, to determine his right; they having in the meantime denied it, removed his boundary stones, and trenched the ground for a plantation and walks. In this action we have been singularly triumphant. The jury were unanimous against the claim and the grant. Thus, you see, we have effected a new thing under the sun, so far as English history is concerned, and placed bishop, Cathedral, Synod, and all, where they should be, side by side with ourselves, upon a common level.

They still affect the names and titles to which they have been ever accustomed "as by law established;" but while they are now rendered innocuous, in the sense of predominancy, I have good hope that they will cease to lean upon the arm of flesh, and, looking for help and blessing to the only Head of the Church, will be content to pursue spiritual ends by spiritual means; and sure I am that the prospect of usefulness by and among them as a body is much clearer than it would have been. This is their Bishop's own public confession; and one of their clergy declared openly in Synod the other day that he was thankful that the "grant in aid" had been done away, a sentiment which was approved and responded to by several lay members of the Synod; although, of course, others of them covet the help of Government.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AGAIN!—The Rev. Josiah Ballance, M.A., late curate to the Rev. Mr. Davis (son of the Bishop of Peterborough), was accepted by the Rev. H. A. Gilbert, of Clare Portion, Tiverton, as his curate. In the sermon which he preached, previous to his being so accepted, he exhorted the congregation not to trust for salvation in the so-called grace of the sacraments, but in Christ alone. It is believed that this sermon was reported to the Bishop of Exeter, for on his presenting himself to the right reverend prelate to be licensed, he was rejected, because he refused to subscribe to his dogmas on baptismal regeneration.

OAKENGATES, SALOP.—On Tuesday last, the Rev. W. Bealby, late of University College, London, was recognised as pastor of the Independent Church, Oakengates. The Rev. J. Nowell, Wesleyan, commenced the service by reading the scriptures and prayer. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. T. Howe, of Shrewsbury. The answers were given by Mr. Bealby in a satisfactory manner. The Rev. W. Thorpe, of Shrewsbury, offered the ordination

prayer. The Rev. Dr. Jenkyn, late principal of Coward College, London, delivered the charge to the minister. The concluding prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Maysey, of Wellington. The ministers and friends afterwards dined together, when suitable and profitable addresses were delivered by the Revs. W. Bealby, Dr. Jenkyn, J. Maysey, — Howe, and Nowell.

THE REV. DR. VAUGHAN.—Much of the excitement that prevailed amongst the inhabitants of Brixton, at the late conduct of their vicar has been allayed by the removal of the reverend gentleman, with his family, to St. John's-wood. It is also alleged that Dr. Vaughan has resigned his living. The reverend doctor is represented to be very wealthy, his father, who was a banker at Bristol, having died a few years ago, and left him a fortune of, it is said, 60,000*l.*—*Sunday Paper.*

PAINFUL SCENE IN A SCOTCH CHAPEL.—On Sunday, the minister of one of our Free Church congregations plainly intimated, in the course of his discourse, that there were many then before him who would never see God. The intimation came upon the people like a thunderbolt, and not a few of the women set up most lamentable screams. A number left the church altogether.—*Glasgow Herald.*

"THE NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE."—Three forms of petition have been drawn up by the committee of this recently-formed society, in furtherance of their avowed objects. One is for the opening throughout the United Kingdom, on Sunday afternoons, of museums, picture galleries, and botanical gardens; a second, for the opening of the Crystal Palace, and a third, for the opening of the British Museum, the National Gallery, Marlborough House, and other national institutions, on the afternoon of the Lord's-day.

INTERESTING CHURCH-RATE CONTEST.—In the parish of Moulton, a few days ago, a motion for a Church-rate was met by an amendment, moved by the Rev. J. Lea, that no rate be granted. At first the chairman (the vicar) refused, on the suggestion of a solicitor who came to advise him, to put the amendment, but eventually gave way, and it was carried by a large majority. A poll was demanded, at which Mr. Lea protested that every cottager or other occupier whose rates are paid by the landlord was entitled to vote equally with the actual ratepayers. To this the vicar and his friends strongly objected, but Mr. Lea demanded that his protest should be recorded. They at length gave way and polled voters of the same class themselves. They objected to females voting, and were met in the same way, and then polled them themselves. The actual state of the poll at its close was—for the rate, 125 votes; against it, 134. The vicar took the advice of the lawyer, and declared the state of the poll as it stood with the actual rate-payers only, and declared the rate gained by a majority of sixty-one. Mr. Lea protested against that statement, declaring the rate lost by a majority, the exact number of which he would make known when he had scrutinised the list. The number proved to be nine. Of the 125 votes tendered in favour of the rate nearly sixty were given by eleven persons. The principal part of the congregation of Dissenters who assemble in the Baptist Chapel, in which Dr. Carey, in his early days, ministered in holy things, live beyond the boundaries of the parish, so that all things considered, this is a decided step in the right direction. It is important that all the opponents of Church-rates should know that every occupier in a parish is entitled to vote.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The *Freeman's Journal* has "authority" to deny the statement, that several professors of Maynooth had fallen under the displeasure of the Holy See, for speaking disrespectfully of the statutes of the Church before the late commission of Inquiry.

ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY FOR IRELAND.—From a statement of accounts published by the Roman Catholic University, it appears that that institution has already obtained funds amounting to above 58,000*l.*, of which 27,600*l.* was contributed in Ireland, 4,100*l.* in England and Scotland, and 16,200*l.* in the United States of America.

THE RE-MARRIAGE CASE.—PUBLIC MEETING AT ODIHAM.—A public meeting was held on Friday evening, Nov. 16, in the British School-room of this town, to appeal to the judgment of its inhabitants on the re-marriage case at Greywell, lately detected in our columns. There was a very crowded and influential attendance. The chair was occupied by J. G. Seymour, Esq., who, in his opening speech, said that if the case which brought them together were isolated, he should not have thought it necessary to take public notice of it, but he regretted that the principles held by that clergyman were held by no inconsiderable portion of his brethren of the Puseyite section. The meeting was then addressed in a long and eloquent speech from the Rev. J. G. Hughes, whose energetic and persevering efforts in bringing the case before the public are deserving of high approbation. We have a report of Mr. Hughes' address before us, but regret that want of space obliges us to omit it. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That this meeting views the recent re-marriage case at Greywell with the strongest disapprobation, as an unwarrantable attempt to throw discredit upon Dissenting marriages, as opposed to law, and to the spirit of civil and religious liberty; and it regards this unworthy transaction with apprehension, as the result of extravagant assumptions of priestly power, injurious to religion, to liberty, and national prosperity.

The resolution was seconded by J. Addison, Esq., who said he conceived that, to render the affair complete, the parties should be married a third time by a Romish priest. Such a person might visit the parties, and use Mr. Lush's arguments, persuading them that their second marriage was no better than the first, for neither minister was apostolically descended, like himself. The resolution was supported by John Cave,

Esq., and, on being put to the meeting, was carried with acclamation, without one dissident. S. J. Smither, Esq., in complimentary and cordial terms, and expressing his attachment to Nonconformity, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman. The large meeting then separated by giving three cheers for the Rev. J. G. Hughes. The moral result of this meeting is of the highest importance. Priestly assumption was condemned with one heart and voice, and all parties left under the deepest interest, feeling that the rapid strides of priestism have received a resolute check. Blind must be the man who can disregard such an expression of public opinion.

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF A BURIAL-GROUND AT HITCHIN.—Yesterday week, application was made to the magistrates at Hitchin, for a summons against Mr. George Brereton Sharpe, a surgeon, residing at Welwyn, a small town situated about ten miles from Hitchin, close to the Great Northern Railway, who was charged with having come to the chapel-yard of the Baptist Chapel in Tyler-street, and, having obtained admission to it through the wife of the chapel-keeper, had caused the removal from the ground of his own mother's body, and those of two children of a brother of his, who is now living in Canada. The evidence was very conclusive, as to the fact. It appears that Mr. Sharpe's mother, whose body was removed, had been dead thirty-three years! Mr. Sharpe told the wife of the chapel-keeper that he was going to bury the remains at Baldock, "as nearly the whole porch at Baldock belongs to me." After the necessary evidence had been given, the magistrates decided on issuing summonses against George Brereton Sharpe and Arthur Farr respectively, requiring them to answer the charge of unlawfully entering the graveyard of the chapel, and with having wilfully and indecently dug open the grave, and carried away the bodies referred to in the evidence.

Religious Intelligence.

IPSWICH.—RELIGIOUS SERVICES WITHIN THE THEATRE.

During last September, considerable excitement was occasioned in Ipswich by the circulation of handbills, announcing that on the afternoon of Sunday, the 23rd of that month, the Rev. Isaac Lord, of Turret-green Chapel, would deliver an address within the walls of the Theatre, to working men and women; it was further stated that at the close of the address, persons would be at liberty to ask questions. There were not a few who, backed by a portion of the local press, did their utmost to cover the project with odium; many well-meaning, routine Christians shook their heads and marvelled greatly at this outrage upon the red-tapeism of their orthodoxy; and even the magistrates thought the thing sufficiently unusual to justify them in requesting, by summons, some explanation from Mr. Lord. These latter officials were briefly told that the theatre had, a few hours previously, been licensed for public worship, and there was an end, therefore, to their jurisdiction. The opposition of others was as little regarded, and Sunday afternoon witnessed an immense area in front of the theatre packed with human beings, who, in their anxiety to obtain sittings, had assembled an hour before the time announced. So far as attendance is concerned, suffice it to say that, on that occasion, the building was densely crammed; hundreds left from the impossibility of securing sittings, and on every Sunday afternoon since, ending November 11, there has been no diminution in the attendance of the working classes—indeed, it is certain that a building of twice the area would have been filled on each occasion. Persons under fourteen years of age were not allowed to occupy room that was thus eagerly sought by the classes specially invited; and those who were in the habit of hearing the Gospel elsewhere were earnestly requested not to attend the theatre. In reference to the conduct of the audiences from first to last, nothing could be more satisfactory. The attention to the services was marked by an amount of unflagging interest and decorum that did honour to the hearers, and sent a thrill of joy through many a heart that saw the marked triumph of this experiment of preaching the Gospel on neutral ground. The services, which commenced at three, and closed at quarter past four, were conducted in the usual manner, excepting that an address, delivered in a popular style, took the place of what may strictly be called a sermon. These addresses were prepared with considerable tact, and evidenced that the speaker had an intimate knowledge of the wants, difficulties, and sympathies of the working classes; they were interwoven with the great truths of Christianity, enunciated with an eloquence, earnestness, and power that absorbed the interest of the hearers. The speaker walked in front of the stage immediately behind the footlights. An area at the back, partially occupied by the choir, was enclosed by appropriate scenery; whilst the body of the place, which had recently been redecorated, presented with its crowded pit, tiers of boxes, and gallery, a remarkably impressive appearance. Sunday, Nov. 11, closed the first series of services. At the opening of next year another series will be given. As questions were allowed to be put at the close of each address, it will be interesting if a list of the whole be appended, as they indicate the nature of the subjects which occupy the attention of the working classes: it may be added, that each question was answered by Mr. Lord, just prior to the address on the succeeding Sunday. The following is the list:—

1. What is the connexion between sectarianism and true religion—or is there any at all?
2. Is it rational to believe that an all-wise, and all-powerful, and good Creator would cause or permit his

Son to be put to death for the imperfections of his creatures, himself being the creator of human nature?

3. Are baptism for the remission of sins and the laying on of hands for the impartation of the Holy Ghost necessary to salvation?

4. Is it possible for a member of the Roman Catholic Church to be saved?

5. Is there any religion acceptable in the sight of God, in the Jew, Mahomet, or Pagan belief that will prove a blessing to their future state?

6. Can you prove that the Roman Catholic avows that salvation is not possible beyond the pale of his Church?

7. Is it reasonable to believe that any human being would be doomed to eternal punishment?

8. Is a man, under any circumstances, answerable for his creed?

9. Whether a person brought up in invincible ignorance of Christ and faith be liable to damnation?

10. Can a Hebrew be saved without faith in Jesus as the Messiah?

11. Are not Unitarians, as a body, justified in laying the foundation of their religion upon the Rock, as described by Jesus Christ himself, Matthew xvi. 13-18?

12. Is it rational to believe that the Almighty created a being destined to become a powerful enemy to himself, and to tempt and deprave the human race?

13. What loss do we, the posterity of Adam, sustain through his first transgression?

14. Will you explain what is meant by the 29th verse in the 15th chapter of the first Epistle to the Corinthians?

15. Is there any virtue without religion?

16. When the Bible describes God in two opposite characters, which am I to believe? In Genesis vi. 6, it says, "And it repented the Lord that He had made man upon the earth, and it grieved him at His heart;" and in Numbers xliii. 19, it says, that "God is not a man that He should lie, nor the son of man that He should repent."

17. What was the first creation of God?

18. What was the disobedience of Satan that caused his fall?

19. Is "Jehovah God," in the Old Testament, the same Divine Being as Jesus Christ in the New—in other words, is Jesus Christ the only object of Christian prayer and worship, God over all, blessed for evermore?

20. Can the Trinity be inferred from the writings of the New Testament?

21. If God be the Great First Cause, Himself uncaused, is not sin an effect of that cause?

22. The Divine and miraculous powers of Christ, were they not derived?

23. Is it possible for a man who has once been really and truly a Christian to backslide so far that he shall be lost.

It is almost needless to say that extreme interest was felt in the character of the questions and answers. The reverend gentleman who has had courage and earnestness enough to accomplish this work, and the hundreds who have sympathised with him, have deep cause to take heart at the eminent success that has accrued. Evidence most important and interesting has already been afforded of the usefulness of these services, and it needs no effort of faith to anticipate that the great future will have many a happy revelation regarding them.

WOODBRIDGE.—The Rev. W. Palmer, of Manchester, entered upon the pastoral oversight of the church at Beaumont Chapel, Woodbridge, on Sabbath, Nov. 18, under very favourable auspices. The Rev. J. Ross, the late pastor, now connected with the "Congregational Board of Education," has just received of his late friends, a purse of thirty sovereigns, as a token of their respect and affection.

CONGENHALL, ESSEX.—Religious services in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. Bryan Dale, B.A., late of Western College, as pastor of the Independent Church in this town, were recently held. In the morning, the Rev. G. W. Wilkinson, of Chelmsford, read the Scriptures and prayed, and the Rev. T. B. Sainsbury, B.A., of Finchfield, delivered a discourse on the nature of a Christian Church. The venerable Rev. Thomas Craig, of Bocking, proposed the questions, (which were replied to in a clear and concise manner,) and implored the blessing of God on pastor and people. The Rev. Professor Newth, M.A., of New College, and Mr. Dale's former tutor, delivered a most eloquent and affectionate charge; and the Rev. J. Reynolds, of Halstead, concluded by prayer. After the morning service a large company dined in the school-room. In the evening, the Rev. J. Waite, B.A., read the Scriptures and prayed; the Rev. John Carter, of Braintree, preached to the people; and the services of the day were concluded in prayer by the Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., of Homerton. The Revs. E. H. Jones, of Bridgewater, J. Flower, of Clavering, C. Riggs, of Tiptree, J. Hill, M.A., of Witham, P. H. Davison, of Wandsworth, and others took part in the engagement.

BRIGHTON.—QUEEN-SQUARE CHAPEL.—The first anniversary of this new and important interest was held on Wednesday, the 14th instant. Two sermons were preached; that in the morning, by the Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel, London, the successor of Dr. Leifchild; and that in the evening, by the Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel. The congregations were large and attentive, and collections were made for the liquidation of the debt upon the chapel. The ministers and friends dined together at the White Lion. After some addresses by the ministers, Mr. H. Hooper read a statement of the affairs of the new chapel for the preceding year, which was encouraging. "The amount received for pew-rents," it was stated, "has exceeded the expectation of the London Committee, and the calculation made here. Doubtless, the fact of our esteemed friend, Dr. Leifchild, having undertaken the ministerial services of the place, has been, in a great degree, conducive to this result. A considerable number of sittings have been taken; but there exists a hesitancy upon the part of some, who avail themselves very frequently of the services of our new place, to identify

themselves more closely with us while the temporary character of existing ministerial arrangements continues." The items of receipt and expenditure were then detailed, to the satisfaction and gratification of all present; and Mr. Hooper concluded by addressing Dr. Leifchild.

BRUNSWICK CHAPEL SUNDAY SCHOOLS, MILE-END ROAD.—On Tuesday evening, November 20, the anniversary of these schools took place. About 150 friends sat down to tea; after which a public meeting was held. The chair was occupied by J. A. Merrington, Esq. A deputation from the Sunday School Union attended. The Secretary read a very interesting report, which detailed the operations of the school during the year. From it, it appeared that about 150 children were in attendance on the Sunday, and that there were senior classes, under the care of experienced teachers; that, while there was a want of teachers, the schools, upon the whole, were in a prosperous condition. Several of the children recited some very beautiful poetical pieces, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Temple, Garner, Talbot, and Harrison, and, also, Messrs. Smithers, Maye, Newton, and others. The meeting, which was of a deeply interesting character, broke up at about half-past nine o'clock.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.—The quarterly devotional meeting in connexion with the above society was held on Friday evening, November 16, at Camberwell-green Chapel. The Rev. John Barnett presided, and cordially commended the institution to the attention of his congregation. The Rev. Charles Gilbert, Secretary, made a statement of the society's operations and progress, from which it appeared, that, during the present year, the society had promised a grant of 100l. to the new chapel at Dulwich, and 250l. to the new chapel, Crouch-end, both of which had been opened during the year; that it had purchased a freehold building at Chelsea for 1,900l., where, though there was a population of 50,000 persons, there was not a Congregational Church. It had, also, laid the foundation of a new and spacious chapel at Canonbury, to seat 1,100 worshippers; besides which, the society has promised grants to the following chapels, which are in the course of erection, or about to be commenced:—Kingston, Anerly, Forest-gate, and Southwark. The society has also purchased a freehold site at Forest-hill, and greatly assisted in the preservation of Pembury Chapel, Hackney. Mr. Gilbert stated, that funds were much required to carry forward these various and important objects for the benefit of the metropolis.

Correspondence.

THE TOWN COUNCIL AFFIRMATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

RESPECTED SIR,—I regret to observe by last week's paper that John Priestman, of Bradford, who is stated to be eminently qualified to fill the office of common councillor, to which he had been elected by the burgesses of his ward, has taken an objection to the form of affirmation, and refused to act. He states two objections, first, that it would interfere with his liberty in resisting what he very properly calls "the aggressive tendencies of the Established Church;" and, secondly, that he "could not understand the affirmation," and, therefore, could not "declare that he would carry it out to the best of his ability." To me the affirmation appears clear and explicit, and I take it in its literal sense, that I will not exercise any power, or authority, or influence which I may possess, by virtue of the office of councillor of the borough of —, to impair or weaken the Protestant Church, &c., &c. This is binding on me in my OFFICIAL CAPACITY, whether in or out of the council chamber, but in my OFFICIAL CHARACTER only. I consider myself just as free to oppose Church aggression in any shape as ever—as much at liberty to take part in a Liberation meeting, or in any way to lend my aid to the emancipation of religion from State control; but when it was put to me by some of my fellow-townsmen, "we should be glad to have an alderman in the chair at the Liberation meeting this evening, we hope you will take it," I refused, as I considered that I should then be wilfully using the influence that might attach to the office of alderman contrary to the spirit of the affirmation.

On a review of the subject at the present time, I believe the foregoing to be a sound and correct view; but, as in other matters of conscience, it is a case in which every man should be fully persuaded in his own mind, though we cannot but regret when we see the public deprived of efficient services through the interference of religious intolerance.

The declaration in question is a good illustration of the worldly wisdom of the Church. She knew and felt the liberal tendency of municipal institutions, and, dreading an attack from that quarter, strong in the power of her unholy alliance, places a barrier at the door of the council chamber, that she, with her bishops and clergy may not be disturbed in the enjoyment of those privileges to which she is by law established entitled. All this hedging round only goes to point out how rotten the root must be. I am, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS AND AN ALDERMAN.

November 27.

Sir John Bowring, in a letter to the Registrar-General of England, expresses his belief that the official census of China, made upwards of forty years ago, does not overstate the population at 362,447,183 souls. These people are none of them vegetarians. They eat any and every thing, and have no objection to fish or flesh that is rotten. Milk they repudiate, whether in its primitive state, or converted into whey or butter. Multitudes perish by storm, pestilence, famine, and the executioner. Nowhere is life less sacred. Infanticide is common, and the bodies of dead infants are thrown by their parents into any hole or pool.

CHORAL MUSIC.

Last week, public performances were given by two of our great societies, which do so much to familiarise the public with the works of the best composers, and to keep up the standard of musical taste. On Wednesday, Beethoven's *Mount of Olives*, and Handel's *Acis and Galatea* was the attractive programme of Mr. Hullah's second monthly concert at St. Martin's Hall; while, on Friday, the Sacred Harmonic Society commenced the season on a larger scale at Exeter Hall, by the performance of Spohr's *Last Judgment* and Beethoven's *Service* (or *Mass*) in C.

The two compositions performed at St. Martin's Hall were happily contrasted. The light and graceful strains of *Acis and Galatea* were an agreeable relief to the massive harmonies of the great German composer. Great as are the difficulties of the *Mount of Olives*, in common with all the productions of Beethoven, they were admirably surmounted, with occasional exceptions, by Mr. Hullah and his well-drilled pupils. The solo parts were sustained by Mrs. Endersohn, who rather lacked fervour; Mr. Montem Smith, whose endeavours are almost beyond the capabilities of his voice; and Mr. Winn, who made a favourable *débüt* at Mr. Hullah's first concert. In the smooth harmonies of Handel's *Serenata* the chorus was more at home and better timed than in dealing with the complexities of Beethoven. Miss Lucy Escott, once a great favourite with the musical public, was substituted for Mrs. Endersohn in the *Acis and Galatea*, and sang the songs assigned to the classic nymph with that warmth and abandon which have always constituted her peculiar charm. Mr. Montem Smith gave the songs of Damon with great purity, and his delicate interpretation of "Would you gain the tender creature," met with a well-merited *encore*. Mr. Winn's "Oh ruddier than the cherry" was very well rendered. Mr. Wilbye Cooper's voice is scarcely adapted to the part of *Acis*. The delicious song, "Love in her eyes," needs more tenderness, and "Love sounds the alarm," more fire than he can supply, and we can only attribute the *encore* accorded to the first of these songs to the favour it always obtains in a musical assembly. There is a roughness about his upper notes which he may yet master, and his singing would, we think, be more effective were his style less ornate. In his duet with *Galatea*, "Happy we," and the trio, "The flocks shall leave the mountains," he was more successful. The choruses were all worthy of Mr. Hullah's Upper Singing School. On the whole, we must congratulate Mr. Hullah upon the success of his concerts. A crowded audience testified to their popularity; and the larger portion of the hall being allotted to one shilling sittings, is an example which might be followed with advantage elsewhere. Birmingham is before London in this respect, and now that music is becoming more and more indispensable in social life, we must hail Mr. Hullah's concerts as a public benefit. He has our heartiest wishes for the continued patronage he has so well merited.

The opening performance of the Sacred Harmonic Society is always an interesting event. The cordial reception given to Mr. Costa, the admirable conductor, and the favourite solo singers and performers, on Friday, as on other occasions, gave a warmth and heartiness to the entertainment that lasted throughout the evening. The audience was immense, and the large platform crowded with the orchestra and choruses. The *Last Judgment* has been several times performed before English audiences; never, probably, with more finish than on Friday night. Whatever objection there may be to the choice of such a subject for musical composition—and we confess our dislike is insuperable—much of it is obviated by the judgment and good taste of the composer. It is Spohr's first and best oratorio, abounding in passages of sublime grandeur and exquisite pathos, worthy of Handel or Mendelssohn. In the whole range of sacred music, we know nothing more truly touching than the quartet, "Blest are the departed," in which the voices of Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Thomas exquisitely blended, and a subdued chorus filled up the occasional solo parts. It is remarkable that in this composition Spohr attained a simple grandeur which he has since but ill-sustained. Beethoven's difficult *Mass* was performed with great precision, and fully appreciated by a delighted audience. A refined critic has been very severe upon the alleged defects of this opening performance. We are as far from saying that either orchestra or chorus were faultless as we should be disposed to accord with the hyper-criticism, which seemed rather in search of shortcomings. Although, according to the excellent custom of the Society, the open expression of feeling was restrained, the general impression seemed to be that of unmingled satisfaction. Very few and far between must have been the over-sensitive ears and keen eyes which could detect deficiencies such as would mar the general effect. On the whole, we think the Society have auspiciously inaugurated the season. While M. Costa, the Napoleon of conductors, wields his baton over a well-selected orchestra, and a choral force, as well-disciplined as it is imposing, and the society continue to produce the great works of the great masters, the public will flock to Exeter Hall, and cordially support performances from which so much profit and pleasure are derived.

The *Messiah* will be performed under the auspices of both the above-named societies at the Christmas season.

at Exeter Hall on the 14th, and at St. Martin's Hall on the 19th December.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Not a little curiosity was excited by an article in the *Times* of Friday setting forth the arguments for and against an immediate dissolution of Parliament—one argument in its favour being, that a general election would result in the exclusion of most of "the admirers of Russia, who, acting in combination, can now damage a Minister and do the work of the Czar in the House of Commons." Although undecided in terms, the spirit of the paper was decidedly enough for a dissolution. The following morning the *Daily News* gave the following as a "political rumour": "It was stated with confidence in Downing-street yesterday, that Lord Palmerston has determined upon an immediate dissolution; that the announcement will be made public in the course of a few days; and that the new Parliament will be called together early in February."

The *Morning Post*, however, said: "We have every reason to believe that Parliament will meet about the usual time—viz., the end of January, or the beginning of February."

The *Press* made a more positive announcement, which is believed to be correct: "We have reason to believe that Her Majesty will summon Parliament to meet for the despatch of business on the 18th January next."

THE NEW CABINET ARRANGEMENTS.

It was stated last Thursday that the Duke of Argyll was to be the new Postmaster-General, and hold the office of Lord Privy Seal until other arrangements were completed. On Monday, it was authoritatively announced that the Earl of Harrowby would succeed to the late position of the Duke of Argyll, that the Right Hon. Talbot Baines, M.P. for Leeds, would succeed the noble earl as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and that Lord Stanley of Alderley, President of the Board of Trade, is to have a seat in the Cabinet.

According to the *United Service Gazette*, Mr. F. Peel, Under Secretary of the War Department, has resigned, and it is not the intention of the Government to appoint a successor. Mr. Peel, according to report, has adopted more pacific views with respect to the war. It is asserted, that, in addition to the changes in the Cabinet, a thorough change will shortly take place in the Horse Guards. [Each of these rumours is denied by the *Morning Post*.]

The acceptance by the Right Hon. H. Labouchere of the office of Colonial Secretary under Lord Palmerston's Government has necessitated his vacation of his seat for Taunton. In an address to his constituents, he says:—

I believe that I may confidently appeal to the desire which prevails among you, as well as in the country at large, to give an effective support to the present Government in the vigorous prosecution of a war which has been forced upon us by unjust and systematic aggression, as the only means of securing as soon as possible the blessings of a durable and honourable peace.

Mr. Baines has also issued an address to his constituents at Leeds, soliciting re-election, in the course of which he says:—

Upon all the leading questions of domestic policy, I believe my sentiments are fully known to you; they are the same which I stated when you first elected me, and to which I have always endeavoured to give effect by my votes. With regard to that great question which at present occupies the public mind, I think it my duty to say that while I lament, as much as any man, the necessity for war, I am convinced that the war in which we are now engaged was absolutely forced upon us by the unprincipled and aggressive policy of Russia. I am also convinced that, situated as we are, it must be prosecuted with decision and energy until we can obtain—and for the purpose of obtaining—that honourable and secure peace which the country is on every account entitled to expect.

In neither case will a new writ be issued before the meeting of Parliament. Respecting Mr. Baines, the *Daily News* says: "The accession of Mr. Baines to Her Majesty's Councils will be a gain. There is a solid, unostentatious sagacity about the man that is invaluable in the transaction of important business. As the departmental duties of his new office are not very onerous, we trust that the Chancellor of the Duchy may be able to devote a good deal of his time to the important task of making our Acts of Parliament a little more accurate in their language and arrangement—more intelligible and workable."

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says: "The Duke of Newcastle has entirely seceded from Mr. Gladstone's party in the late Cabinet, and he will bring home from the East information relative to the wants of our army, and the prospects of the war in Asia, which will render him a most valuable accession to the Cabinet."

THE METROPOLITAN LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.

The election of vestrymen, under the Local Management Act having taken place, the next proceeding before the general operation of the act is, the constitution of the new Board of Works, on the 12th proximo. The statute provides that on the 12th December three members of the Metropolitan Board of Works are to be elected for the City of London, and on the same day the vestries of single parishes and district boards are to elect other members. The members are to vacate in rotation, and may be re-elected. The elected members of the new board are to elect a chairman, and to decide upon his salary, which is not to be

less than 1,500*l.* a year, nor more than 2,000*l.* The powers of the board are not to be exercised unless nine of the members are present. The general operation of the act will take place on the 1st of January next.

There is an express provision in the new Local Management Act prohibiting any future vestry meeting in any church or chapel. By another provision in the same act, all books kept by the new boards and vestries are to be open to the inspection of all rate-payers and others without charge, and extracts may be taken. Any refusal on the part of an officer is to render him liable to a fine of 10*l.* on a summary conviction.

The next elections under the new Local Management Act will not take place until May, 1857, and every subsequent election is to take place annually. One-third of the vestrymen just elected are to go out in 1857, and others at subsequent periods. The retiring vestrymen are capable of being re-elected. It is erroneously supposed that another election will occur in May.

THE WAR.

THE CRIMEA.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that a large number of the allied forces embarked at Eupatoria on the 14th, and sailed westward.

A despatch received from Marshal Pelissier gives an account of a successful *coup-de-main* executed on the 3rd of November, by the expeditionary corps at Eupatoria. The expedition was entrusted to Ali Pacha, the commandant of the Ottoman cavalry, with French and English supports: "At five o'clock in the evening Ali Pacha informed General d'Allonville that his operation had succeeded, and at nine o'clock he returned to Eupatoria, bringing with him 270 oxen, 3,450 sheep, fifty horses, ten camels, and twenty vehicles taken from the Russians."

It is stated to be the intention of the allied Generals to subject the northern part of Sebastopol to a bombardment of mortars, which will probably have the effect of dislodging the enemy from Forts Soncannaia, Constantine, and their vicinity. It is said that the floating batteries, whose efficiency and invulnerability was so effectually tested at Kinburn, will take a prominent part in the attack, while twenty-six batteries, armed with mortars of the heaviest calibre, will deluge the Russian forts from the southern shore. Eighteen of these batteries will be manned by French and Sardinian troops, and eight by the English army.

General Vivian is reported to have arrived at Kertch; and it is said that the Russian General Wrangel, with reinforcements, was threatening the straits of Yenikale. The Allies had 30,000 men to oppose to him, and more troops were expected. The camp of huts established at Yenikale is arranged for 15,000 men.

The *Courier de Marseille* of the 22nd publishes the following from Kamiesch, of the 6th: The English are now executing stupendous works. Any person venturing to speak of the evacuation of the Crimea would be laughed at. There is evidently no such intention on the part of the Allies, for why should the English be constructing magnificent roads, building a new town with stone in the neighbourhood of Balaklava, repairing part of the town, and extending the railway, if the country was to be abandoned? Every day 6,000 men are employed in those works. The English army is at present more flourishing and numerous than ever. It numbers about 50,000 men, and reinforcements are daily arriving. The garrison of Kinburn is exclusively French. The brigade of General Spencer has been partly landed at Eupatoria.

The town of Sebastopol, we are told, will not be occupied. The engineers will complete its destruction. The preparations for blowing up the arsenals, docks, and other immense constructions are nearly finished.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The accession of Sir William Codrington to the command-in-chief is the main fact in the letters from the camp (which come down to November 13.) The following are the terms of the formal announcement published in the camp, and signed by the new Commander-in-Chief:—

I have assumed the command of the army, in obedience to Her Majesty's orders. It is with a feeling of pride, and with a feeling of confidence in the support which I know will be heartily given to any officer honoured with such a commission. The armies of France and Sardinia are united with us on this ground. We know their gallantry well, for we have seen it; we know their friendship, for we have profited by it; we have shared difficulties, dangers, and successes, the groundwork of mutual esteem; and all will feel it our pleasure as well as our duty to carry on that kindly intercourse which is due to the intimate alliance of the nations themselves. Our army will always preserve its high character in the field. The sobriety, the good conduct, and the discipline which it is our duty to maintain, are the best sureties of future success; and I trust to the efforts and assistance of all ranks in thus keeping the army to be an instrument of honour, of power, and of credit to England.

Sir William also published a farewell address to the Light Division, thanking officers and men for their co-operation. In his farewell notification General Simpson says: "In resigning his command, the General desires to express to the troops the high sense he entertains of the admirable conduct of the officers and men of this army during the time he has had the honour to serve with them. In taking leave of them he tenders his best thanks to all ranks, and offers his earnest wishes for their success and honour in all the future operations of this noble army."

The newspaper correspondents speak with satisfaction of the new appointments. The *Daily News* correspondent says: "General Codrington's personal popularity with his own officers, of all grades, has been very great; as much, I am bound to say, owing to the untiring energy with which he devoted himself to promote both the comfort and the discipline of his division, as to his individual amiability and uniform courtesy of manner."

THE WAR IN ASIA.

A letter from Trebizond, in the *Hamburg News*, states that the Russian troops before Kars are hutting themselves, which would seem to denote on their part a determination to continue the blockade, which, however, is but feebly enforced.

It is stated that the garrison of Kars has received some provisions from a convoy intended for the Russian army. The conductors of it, Persians, allowed themselves to be bribed, and for a certain sum of money consented to deliver up to the Turks what was intended for their enemies.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following, dated Constantinople, Nov. 12: "According to the last accounts, Omar Pasha was expecting a battle. General Mouravieff had detached a division from his army, which was advancing by forced marches on Kutais, by the Akhisha-road. About 8,000 Turks, under Mustapha Pasha, had left Batoum to try and cut off this detachment. Early in the month they had reached Osurgethi. The Commander-in-Chief bade them meet him at Kutais."

Omar Pasha is said to have arrived within twenty leagues of Kutais.

Selim Pasha has left Trebizond, with Egyptian cavalry and artillery, for Kars.

The general impression pervading the letters of military men familiar with the seat of war in Asia is, that General Mouravieff cannot safely continue before Kars now that Omar Pasha is operating in Mingrelia.

GENERAL CANROBERT'S MISSION.

The *Moniteur* conspicuously prints an account of the honours conferred on General Canrobert by the acclamations of the people of Sweden, and the attentions of the King. On the 12th November, "invited to the Royal box at the Opera, the General was the object of a real ovation. On his arrival, the house greeted him with applause, and successively demanded the national hymn of Sweden and that of France. The King, who entered the box shortly afterwards, received the most enthusiastic welcome."

General Canrobert left Stockholm on the 20th. One of the King's adjutants, Count Bjornstjerna, accompanied him to the frontier. He arrived at Copenhagen on Sunday, on board an English steamer. He was received, on his landing, by the King's Aide-de-Camp, and, on his passage through the city, met with the most cordial reception from the population."

The following appeared in the *Times* Paris correspondence:—

The terms of a military convention have, it is affirmed, been agreed on, in virtue of which Sweden will furnish a contingent next spring, to act conjointly with us in the event of peace not being made before then, and her gun-boats will co-operate with our fleet in the north. It is also stated that an army, composed of French, English, and Swedes, will be sent to Courland, so that both Austria and Prussia will be forced to declare themselves.

The *Post* says: "We can state authoritatively that there are no present prospects of a Swedish alliance, and that the statements which have been published respecting a 'military convention' and its terms are purely imaginary. General Canrobert may have satisfied himself as to the naval and military resources of Sweden, but nothing more. The relations between the Government of Stockholm and those of France and England are precisely what they were before the General's departure—highly satisfactory."

The *Times* Paris correspondent reiterates his statement:—

I now affirm, and on authority which, if I were free to name, few would hesitate to accept as one of the best, if not the best, that the General's mission was not solely the presentation of the riband and star of the Legion of Honour; that it was with a view to an arrangement with the King of Sweden; that he has succeeded to the complete satisfaction of his own Government, and has concluded "a most satisfactory arrangement with reference to the eventualities of the War." I have to add, that it is probable the particulars of the satisfactory arrangement with Sweden will be made known before long.

ALLEGED PACIFIC PROPOSALS.

Rumours of new proposals for negotiation continue to abound. The *Press*, whose reports, it may be observed, have generally proved to be unfounded, says in its Saturday's number:—

The Court of St. Petersburg has communicated proposals of peace to the Emperor of the French, and the Emperor, in introducing them to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, has declared his opinion that the contemplated terms are satisfactory, and that the spirit in which they are offered by Russia is sincere. We are credibly informed that a large party in the Cabinet has received these proposals by no means with disfavour. Yet, we regret to say, it appears probable that through adverse influences they will meet with discouragement, and perhaps ultimately with absolute rejection.

A despatch from Berlin of the 22nd says: M. de Manteuffel has had two or three long interviews with the Baron de Budberg, the Russian Ambassador. These interviews are said to be for the settlement of new bases of negotiation to emanate from Russia. The Baron de Budberg will lay them before the Czar, on his almost immediate visit to St. Petersburg.

It is confidently affirmed in Paris circles, that pacific measures, based on the endeavours now making by Prussia to obtain concessions from Russia, are in

favourable train. Russia, it is said, has consented to make the first advances. The Western Courts, though considering them inadequate, do not discourage Prussia's endeavours, and appear disposed to entertain her overtures at mediation.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

To-morrow (Thursday) being the anniversary of the Polish Revolution, a public meeting is to be held at St. Martin's Hall, in commemoration of the event. A committee has been organised to make the requisite arrangements, who have issued an address, in which it is suggested that the Polish question should be urged on the attention of Government. "Shall we not," the committee go on to say, "on the 29th, make that word Poland reverberate through the land?" "Let simultaneous meetings be held on the 29th, wherever practicable; the watchword, 'Poland, and the sacred right of asylum.'"

Meetings of the kind suggested are to be held at Liverpool, Glasgow, and other places. At Liverpool the meeting is for the purpose of memorialising her Majesty's Ministers "to take such steps as may conduce to the re-establishment of the independence of Poland, by which means the enthralled people of that nation would be detached from the strength of our enemy, and so cripple the power and resources of Russia as to force her to sue for a peace that would be alike permanent and honourable to our country."

It will be observed that, concurrently with these announcements, the Government are represented as contemplating the formation of a Polish contingent. At the recent meeting on the anniversary of the death of Lord Dudley Stuart, General Count Zamoycki said, in the course of his observations: "This very day, gentlemen, I have received the official communication by which I am authorised by the British Government to form a distinct body of Poles, to be called 'Division of Cossacks of the Sultan,' not ceasing to be part of the army of the Sultan, who was the first to call and organise us, but attached to the Turkish Contingent, under British military authority and maintained by Great Britain. That division is to be, in the first instance, composed of two regiments of infantry, one battalion of rifles, and two regiments of cavalry. You will, I am sure, applaud me when I inform you that, among the arrangements made, I suggested to Her Majesty's Government that to the men whom I expect to join our division no bounty should be proffered, 'as the Poles are expected to volunteer,' and that those very words have been recorded in the official document."

RUSSIA.

It is announced from Berlin that the Russian loan has been concluded.

Accounts from Warsaw represent Prince Paskiewitch as seriously ill. The King of Prussia has sent Dr. Schönbein, the Court physician, to the suffering veteran.

The Czar arrived at St Petersburg on the 19th, in perfect health. The three Grand Dukes, Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, have returned to the capital. The last two will set out for the army towards the end of December.

A letter from Grodnow, in Russia, in the *Konigsberg Gazette*, states the new recruiting of the Russian army meets with great difficulties, the diseases prevalent last summer having made great havoc among the young men, those that have survived being mostly unfit for service, while many have escaped over the frontier to Prussia, or hid themselves in the interior. The recruits are immediately sent off to the depôts, to prevent further desertion.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg announces that the Emperor has ordered the consideration by his Council of a plan, his own, of another *levée en masse* to take place throughout the empire, and form the third ban.

The Russian War Minister has issued an order with the object of introducing more uniformity into the administration of naval affairs. Nicolaieff is confided to the care of General Laders, who, next to Gortschakoff, is invested with chief authority in the South.

A letter from Odessa of the 12th inst., contains the remark, "For the last three days we have thorough winter weather, and warm pelisses out of doors and stoves within are everywhere to be seen. It is very foggy, whence we conclude, according to our experience, that in the Crimea it rains."

"The letters received at Frankfurt," says a letter in the *Moniteur*, "by Russian or Polish families from the interior of Russia all agree in affirming the existence in Poland and Russia of a profound discontent, provoked by the war, and the endless miseries which it has caused throughout the length and breadth of the empire. The insurrectional movements which have taken place upon many points of the Ukraine are of a more serious character than has been generally supposed. It has been found necessary to despatch artillery and troops against the malcontents."

Simferopol, Nicolaieff, and St. Petersburg are now united by the electric telegraph.

Large quantities of sulphur, saltpetre, and other contraband of war, are forwarded from Memel to Russia. The Prussian merchants charge but a small insurance for its passage over the frontier.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Omar Pasha's victory on the Ingour has caused (says the *Augsburg Gazette*) a very painful impression at Vienna.

The *Dublin Mail* states that Government have resolved on sending upwards of 50,000 English militia to Ireland.

It is rumoured that the head-quarters of the

corps to be formed of the Poles in England and elsewhere are to be at Chatham.

It is stated, as if upon authority, that, at the expiration of his leave (Feb. 15), Sir Colin Campbell will return to the Crimea to resume the command of the Highland Division.

Respecting the military force, the *United Service Gazette* has the following important statement: "We understand that it is the intention of the Government to resort at last to the ballot, and that it is to be carried into effect, without reference to rank, from the age of eighteen to forty. The term of service is to be for five years, and it is considered that the manner of raising conscripts for the French army will be adopted. The fine of five pounds for not serving will be paid to the Government, who will provide substitutes for those who decline to enter the force."

Advices from Constantinople, of the 15th inst., state that a considerable number of the mutinous Tunisian soldiers have been condemned to death. The Tunisian troops will be sent to Batoum and Souchem-Kaleh.

Mr. John Laird, of Liverpool and Birkenhead, has received orders to build ten wooden screw gunboats, each of 240 tons and of sixty horses' power, of similar character and armament to the Arrow, Beagle, Lynx, and Viper. He is also building several iron mortar-boats, to serve as pontoons if required. The orders are to be completed by March.

The export of grain from the Ottoman empire is officially prohibited, and free import allowed for three months.

The French squadron of Admiral Bruat had arrived at Constantinople from the Crimea, having on board two brigades of infantry and artillery, and the equipage of the Imperial Guard. Eight regiments of infantry were to return to France, viz.: The 20th, 39th, 50th, 82nd, 86th, 90th, 97th, and 100th. Admiral Bruat has since died.

We have been informed of Her Majesty's gracious intention to bestow some mark of favour on the widows of several distinguished officers who have fallen before Sebastopol, or met their death in consequence of wounds received during the siege. Thus, two sets of apartments, which have recently become vacant, in Hampton Court Palace, have been assigned, the one to Mrs. Shadforth, widow of Colonel Shadforth, who was killed at the first unsuccessful attack on the Redan on the 18th June; the other to Lady Torrens, widow of Sir Arthur Torrens, who died at Paris a short time ago, from the effect of the wounds which he received at the battle of Inkermann. Again we are informed that the only appointment in the Royal household which has been recently vacated has been given by Her Majesty to lady Chewton, whose husband died after receiving no less than seven wounds at Inkermann, having conducted himself with the utmost bravery during that eventful day.—*Times*.

Foreign and Colonial.

GREECE.

King Otho opened the Greek Chambers on the 12th. In his speech his Majesty declared that the Ministerial change which had taken place had been necessary in order to uphold the Royal dignity—injured by the preceding Cabinet. The King thanked the nation for the attachment it had evinced, and promised the politic maintenance of neutrality—preserving, at the same time, the friendship of Foreign Powers. His Majesty further expressed his expectation that a constant amelioration of commerce and navigation would be experienced, in consequence of the resumption of old connexions—in fact, that a treaty had been concluded with Turkey. A slight difference with the United States had been settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Relations between the two Governments, according to the Washington Correspondent of a Baltimore paper, have become much involved. Two questions, to both of which the United States Government attaches much importance, are left unsettled—the Central American question, and the subject of British violation of the Neutrality Laws. The Nicaraguan Minister, Mr. Marcoletta, has recently, in a communication to the American Government, stated that the interference of the British Government has alone prevented Nicaragua from extending her jurisdiction over Greytown, and the adjacent Mosquito territory. The real cause of the eruption between the two Governments has its origin in a suspected interruption in the affairs of Nicaragua by the British Government.

A correspondent of the *New York Daily Times* writes: "Washington, Nov. 13.—The Administration has not the slightest evidence that the British fleet is intended to menace us on any ground. All statements in relation to harsh correspondence regarding the Central American question are positively false. No demand was made for British acquiescence in our construction of the Clayton Treaty. Mr. Marcy simply insisted on Great Britain's indicating her construction definitely, which she had never done before. There has been no insolence on either side,—nothing to prejudice an amicable arrangement, as the President's Message will show."

Another correspondent of the *New York Daily Times* says: "Washington, Monday, Nov. 12.—The administration is in a high state of excitement regarding the *coup d'état* of Palmerston against the American Government. Nobody appears to understand it, and a thousand speculations are afloat as to the real causes and motives which have led to the despatch of the formidable naval squadrons to our shores, on which the London press is so vociferous. It is evident that the British public were taken as completely by surprise

as our own, and that the uneasiness and apprehension among business men on that side of the water are even greater than here. The tranquillity of our capital has not been so much disturbed for a year, nay, indeed, for several years. The most stable-minded agree that the very extraordinary proceeding of the Palmerston Ministry has a very serious significance; and though they cannot bring themselves to apprehend war, they admit that the episode wears a portentous aspect."

We give a few extracts from American papers (brought by the Baltic) on the reinforcement of our West India squadron. The *Washington Star*, a Government organ, makes the following remarks:—

It seems to be generally understood here, that the sending over the four hundred gun-boat, and the English newspaper bluster with which it is accompanied, are the result of the rage of the English Government at finding its cause in the current Russian war was so entirely without American sympathy in this hour of greatest commercial danger from the effect of the war. No bed-lamite ever raved more incoherently or wildly than the *Times*. We believe that our relations with England have been in a very unsettled and disagreeable condition ever since Mr. Crampton's complicity with the violation of our neutrality laws was ascertained beyond question by this Government. It is understood among the foreign Ministers here, and their friends, that the annual message will necessarily show that England has been pursuing towards the United States, for months past, a course of insolence and bluster, and of assumption of the right to manage our affairs at home and abroad, which will rouse against her in December next, the deep animosity of every American with really an American heart in his breast.

The *Washington Union* of Nov. 11 says:—

As an earnest of what we may expect hereafter, the *Times* informs us that "the English Government is omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India squadron"—which means, that some half-dozen vessels of war are now on their way to the Gulf of Mexico; and with this formidable naval force our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, our gulf and lake boundaries, are to be menaced, and a rich, vigorous, and warlike people, numbering twenty-five millions, are to be taught their duty as members of the great family of nations. The *Times* does not hesitate to give expression to the conviction, that its amusingly insolent manifesto will be received with mingled feelings of rage and terror on this side of the Atlantic. So far as we have observed, the mock thunders of the *Times* have excited no higher emotion than that of pleasant derision—no deeper feeling than that of pitying contempt. Several of the leading papers in London and Liverpool have shown an anxious alacrity to remove any mischievous impressions which the puerile petulance of the *Times* may produce, and have repeatedly stated that there is no confidence or connexion between the journal and the British Government.

The *New York Herald* says:—

As to the fleet, wherever its destination may be, it is quite certain that its presence here is a reflection upon this country which ought not to be passed over in silence. For the sake of the Government itself, which may be hurried at any moment, by popular passion, into a position of precipitate hostility towards Great Britain, explanations should at once be demanded, and the recall of the fleet earnestly urged upon Lord Palmerston.

The *New York Daily Times* says:—

Nothing can be more absurd than the ideas of the London *Times*, or the fears of Her Majesty's Ministers—at least so far as anticipating any danger from a filibustering expedition from this country can be a cause of alarm. But, if England sends a fleet into the West Indies to control the action of our Government—to coerce us into abandoning the attempt to purchase Cuba—to drive us from the West India waters, and put an effectual check upon the extension of our influence in that direction, she goes beyond her just jurisdiction. And she may rely upon it, that whether she is backed by France alone, or by the whole of Europe combined, she will be resisted in any such attempt to overawe us, or to drive us from the policy our interests may seem to require.

The *Philadelphia Gazette* says:—

There would be as much reason to suspect the designs of the United States whenever it stations a fleet in foreign waters, as to conclude that England contemplates any unfriendly movement against us in strengthening her West India squadron. We do not, however, imagine that the Ministry and people of Great Britain are in any very amiable mood with us. They are, doubtless, dissatisfied with the want of that hearty and general sympathy for the cause of the Allies which they think we ought to manifest, if they are not greatly displeased with the decided partiality for the fortunes of the Czar which has been exhibited since the Eastern war began, by a considerable portion of the press of this country.

The *New York Courier and Inquirer*, moderate in politics, and generally in favour of English policy, says:—

If it is the purpose of the British Government to make a demonstration in support of their pretensions in Central America, serious work may be expected. Our position is such, that we would be obliged in that case to support the filibusters on both coasts against these European invaders. The Mosquito Protectorate is an obsolete idea, and so is the notion of any sort of a European Protectorate over Greytown and the great line of overland communication between the two oceans.

All the leading New York papers agree in stating, that the United States Government is sending a naval force to the neighbourhood of Central America.

In connexion with articles and letters taken from newspapers upon the subject of the reinforcement of the British West India Fleet, the *New York Herald* publishes an address to the Irishmen of Pennsylvania, signed by the Presidents of the four societies of Philadelphia, calling upon their countrymen to organise in every city, town, and hamlet. The object to be attained by organising is (says the *Herald*) studiously kept in the dark.

The elections are over, and the following is given as the state of parties in the new House of Assembly: Democrats, 81; Southern Whigs, 9; Union Know-

Nothing, 50; Abolition Know-Nothings, 15; Northern Whigs or Abolition Republicans, 58.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Government of the United States of America has lately given considerable orders to a Rhenish house for delivery next spring of bullet-proof steel cuirasses. M. Emile de Girardin has sold his villa in the Champs Elysées to the Empress's mother the Countess of Montijo.

The German papers state that Austria seriously intends opening an Exposition of Arts and Industry at Vienna in the spring.

A new Comet was discovered on the 14th instant by M. Karl Bruhns, of the Berlin Observatory. It is in the constellation of the Lion near Regulus.

The Swedish loan, to which political significance has been attributed in some quarters, is for less than 400,000.

The price of wheat has fallen in Paris and the northern parts of France, but in the west and Brittany there has been a slight rise. In the south it is stationary, under the influence of regular and large imports.

According to a trade circular, the vintage of the south of France this year has been only one-fourth of an average.

Hardly a drop of wine has been made throughout Portugal this season.

The *New Gazette of Zurich* says: "Other political arrests have just been effected in Lombardy. Persons coming from Switzerland are most minutely searched on their arrival at Camerata, which leads to the supposition that fears are entertained of attempts being expected from the Swiss cantons."

The privileges of thirteen mediatised Prussian Princes, abolished by the Prussian Constitution of 1848, have been restored by the King. All the privileges pertaining to the "immediate nobles" before the 1st January, 1848, are also restored.

The King of Prussia has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle, of the third class, upon Dr. Barth, the African traveller.

The King of Hanover has conferred upon the sculptor, Rauch, the rank of a commander of the Guelphic Order, in the second class.

There was a heavy fall of snow at Brussels on Saturday night.

One of the St. Petersburg journals states that the news of the London Stock Exchange reaches St. Petersburg every day in eleven or twelve hours.

AUSTRIAN ARREST OF AN OFFICER IN THE BRITISH SERVICE.

The arrest of the British Commissariat officer Thier, or Turr, at Giurgevo, has caused some sensation. It appears that this officer was engaged in forwarding horses purchased in Hungary for the use of the Turkish Contingent. His residence was at Bistchuck, but he frequently crossed to Giurgevo, where, on the 1st November, he was recognised by former comrades, and arrested. The arrest was managed in this way: one of the officers held him in friendly conversation, while another marched up sixteen men. An eye-witness describes the scene: "He was ordered to strip off his British cavalry frock; this he refused; it was torn from his back, and an Austrian capote thrust on him; and in place of his gold-laced cap, they put on his head, in derision, a light-blue cap, such as is worn by the common soldiers in the Hungarian regiments, telling him, 'it was fit he should wear the same clothes as those in which he had deserted.' He was then motioned into a carriage and, being surrounded by bayonets, reluctantly obeyed. The officer in command taking the seat at his side, and a soldier mounting the box, the carriage proceeded at a slow pace under the escort of the guard to the prison, where he is now lying. Of this arrest I was an eye-witness."

The British Consul, Mr. Colquhoun, instantly waited on Count Coronini, and demanded Turr's liberation. But Coronini replied:—

"I know no Colonel Turr, but one Turr, a deserter, whose name was posted upon the public gibbet at Funchen for five weeks. Savez-vous, Monsieur, que j'ai le pouvoir de le pendre!" "Sur votre responsabilité, votre Excellence," replied Mr. Colquhoun. "Un déserteur," shouted the Count, "je l'arrête partout où je le trouve, et si mon gouvernement m'ordonne à la rendre je casserai mon épée."

It is stated that Lord Elliot has applied to Count Buol for Turr's release, and that "the Cabinet of Vienna is quite disposed to accede" to his request; but that "in the meantime Turr will remain in the prison of Hermannstadt."

THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.

The *Univers* states, seemingly on indisputable authority, the circumstances in which the late transaction between Rome and Vienna originated. It appears that M. le Comte de Bombelles, the French preceptor of the young Emperor, and a devout Romanist, to whom he remained much attached, was seized with a fatal malady shortly after the Emperor's accession. The young Sovereign hastened to visit his former tutor, and finding him in a dying state, asked what he could do for him. The Count pressed for a repeal of what is called the Josephist legislation, and the Emperor pledged himself to carry out the dying request. These details are said to have been obtained from the Count de Lebzeltern, an old Austrian Minister long resident at Naples, who accompanied them with the reflection that "France had inflicted many ills upon Austria, but a Frenchman had repaired them

all in educating her Emperor in such truly Catholic principles."

NEW PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome says: The official paper of last Saturday contained in a supplement the apostolic letter of his Holiness, announcing to the Catholic world the intelligence given a week before to the Sacred College, of the happy ratification of the Concordat with Austria. The "Servant of the servants of God," as the Pope entitles himself in this missive, sums up in the preamble the substantial advantages resulting from the treaty, which he then gives in *extenso*, and winds up by annulling all treaties, privileges, or concessions, hostile to the present Concordat; and threatening Divine vengeance against any one who should attempt to infringe it. "Let no man, therefore, presumptuously dare to contradict or infringe this page of our concession, approbation, ratification, acceptance, admonition, exhortation, decree, derogation, mandate, and will. But if any one should presume to attempt this, let him know that he would incur the indignation of Almighty God, and of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul." The publication of this apostolic letter is said to have been hastened in order to prevent any ill consequences resulting from the tenor of the treaty being known before its solemn ratification. The Pope himself is in the highest spirits about it, and informed an English gentleman, who recently joined the Catholic creed, and had an audience of his Holiness on that occasion, that the bitterness of his sufferings with respect to the disagreement with the Sardinian Government was in a great measure alleviated by the successful negotiations with that of Austria.

We learn, by the most recent advices from Naples, that the Neapolitan Government had resolved on presenting a note to the English Government, acknowledging that it had, at the instance of the Cabinet of St. James, removed M. Mazza entirely from the direction of the Neapolitan police, and expressing the sentiments of the King of Naples in terms such as to leave no doubt of a considerable change having been effected of late in his Majesty's views.

THE JERSEY REFUGEES.

At the sitting of the Jersey States, on Monday week, Sir Thomas Le Breton president, Mr. Judge de Quetteville called the attention of the States to the late expulsion of the French refugees. Public opinion, he said, had been greatly roused on the subject, and nobody could deny that the prerogative, in virtue of which the Governor acted, was extremely dangerous to public liberty. He (the speaker) would therefore propose that the State do apply to Her Most Excellent Majesty in council, praying for the repeal of the order in council of the 12th June, 1835, which gave the Governor that prerogative, and to order that henceforth no foreigner should be expelled from this island without the concurrence of the Royal Court. [The speaker presented a written proposition to that effect.]

The Constable of St. Saviour supported the measure, and called upon the Constable of St. Helier to declare if he had signed an article which had appeared in a newspaper, and in which it was said that the resolutions of the meeting of the Queen's Assembly Rooms had been passed unanimously.

The Constable of St. Helier replied that he did not consider himself bound to answer that question. He confessed that he should have wished the three propagators of the libel on the Queen to have been punished by the civil power; but he knew full well that, if he had brought them before the Court, the affair would have proved an endless farce, like so many other cases brought before that tribunal.

After some few angry words, Judge de Quetteville's proposition was lodged *au greffe*.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The King of Sardinia landed at Marseilles on Thursday morning. He was received by Colonel Edgar Ney and Lieutenant-Colonel de Valabréque, on the part of the Emperor; and by the Bishop of Marseilles, and the civil and military authorities of the district. At Lyons, he was met by the authorities, headed by Marshal Castellane. Throughout the route assembled crowds cheered his Majesty as he passed. On Thursday night he remained at Lyons; set out for Paris on Friday morning, and arrived there at half-past one. Prince Napoleon, the chief personages of the Emperor's household, the Presidents of the Senate and Legislative Body, and the Prefects, awaited him at the railway-station, and escorted him in procession along the quays, by the Hôtel de Ville, and the Rue de Rivoli, to the Tuileries, where he was received by the Emperor. The streets were lined by applauding multitudes. The Emperor received the King at the foot of the grand staircase of the palace, and conducted him to the Empress, who with her ladies was at the top of the staircase. Their Majesties then proceeded to the white drawing room, where the grand officers and the officers and ladies of the households were presented to the King. The Emperor then conducted the King into the apartments which had been prepared for him in the Pavillon Marsan. At night the public buildings, theatre, and several private establishments were illuminated.

Victor Emmanuel, we are told by one reporter, seemed in good health and spirits, though rather thin. He smiled very cheerfully as he passed along his way from the railway. The immensely long mustachios, which form such a striking feature in His Majesty's portraits, have been con-

siderably curtailed. It seems that the King's illness was brought on by riding through a stream up to his neck in water when out hunting. On Saturday, the Emperor and the King drove out in an open carriage, although the weather was very damp and disagreeable. There was a grand dinner at the Tuileries in the evening.

On Sunday, the King of Sardinia attended mass at the Chapel of the Tuileries. At two o'clock, his Majesty went to the Hotel of the Marquis de Villamarina, his Ambassador at Paris, where he received the members of the Corps Diplomatique. In the evening, the Emperor and the King attended the concert given by the Orphéonistes at the Palace of Industry. They were received everywhere on their passage with loud acclamations.

The King of Sardinia will leave Paris on the 29th, arrive in London on the 30th of this month, and from thence proceed to Windsor. This is rather earlier than was generally expected, it being previously understood that the Royal visitor would arrive on the 2nd or 3rd December.

At a special meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, when the new Lord Mayor took his seat for the first time as chairman of their proceedings, Mr. Kennedy, with a long historical preamble, moved, and Mr. H. L. Taylor seconded, a resolution to the effect that an address should be presented to the King of Sardinia on the occasion of his visit to the Queen. The motion was carried unanimously; and a committee was appointed to "consider what other mark of respect should be paid to his Majesty on that occasion." On Monday another special Court of Common Council was held, at which a committee was appointed to conduct the arrangements connected with the visit of his Majesty the King of Sardinia to the Guildhall. A communication was also received from the Lord Mayor respecting the presentation of the Corporation address. It is understood that a splendid *déjeuner* will be provided, as on the occasion of the late visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French.

The *Moniteur*, in announcing the reception of the Corps Diplomatique by the King of Sardinia, does not mention the Papal Nuncio.

The Paris gossips who, a day or two since, would have it that the Duke of Cambridge's sister was to be married to the Prince Napoleon, now hint at the probability of a match being made between her Royal Highness and the King of Sardinia.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE WAR.

At a public dinner at Exeter a few days ago, two of the Devon members expressed their views on the war. Sir J. Duckworth, M.P. for the city, said they had taken the war up, and they were determined to settle it in a thorough business-like way. (Applause.) They would have no patched-up sort of peace. Mr. Palk, M.P., said that all circumstances of party or politics must be put aside; and it must be the duty of every representative in Parliament to give his whole and undivided attention and support to that Minister—be his politics what they might—who would carry on the struggle in a way that would insure a speedy termination and a righteous conclusion to a just war. (Cheers.)

A *soirée* in honour of the Crimean victories took place in the Glasgow City Hall, on Thursday. The movement originated with that portion of the middle and working classes who were unable to take part in the recent banquet, at which the Duke of Hamilton presided. Dr. Nichol, Professor of Astronomy in the University, occupied the chair, supported by Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh, some of the City Councillors, and other gentlemen of public note in the town. All the speakers on the occasion were favourable to the vigorous prosecution of the war, while the chairman censured the policy of the peace party. The following is an extract from his address:—

Is it conceivable, I ask, that Germany should remain insensible to the truth of Lord Palmerston's statement, that, most of all, the restoration of Poland is a question of security for Germany? In mercy to Europe, pronounce the word "Poland!" (Loud applause.) Offer to that great, that erring, but most sinned against country, the chance of a new existence—the hope of a Government combining assurances of rational liberty with security for order; and again, I solemnly believe she will resume her ancient task—she will save the West, as she did of old, under the walls of Vienna! (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, in my opinion this war has not yet closed, although I think I can see that another campaign, rightly conducted, may bring it near its term. In speaking even of one other campaign, am I insensible to the sacrifices it will require—the terrible sacrifices of war? May God forbid! Some, indeed, have chosen to say that we of the war party—as they term it—are thus insensible. I shall not bandy epithets, I shall not express my scorn at the accusation that any of the Christian people of this realm are, in present circumstances, chargeable with indifference to the calamities of war—above all, to its sad destruction of human life. (Applause.) Gentlemen, we duly mourn over our lost soldiers, whether they have fallen in the ranks or in front of advancing columns. And there is one tribute, the best that we can pay them—we shall insure, inasmuch as in us lies, that their most precious lives have not been fruitlessly wasted; that over their graves may be truthfully written—"Here fell the brave men by whose deaths the progress and prosperity of the Old World have for centuries been secured."

Mr. David Smith, late one of the city magistrates, eulogised the courage and perseverance of the allied forces, and Professor Blackie pointed out how closely the interests of literature and science, and of all free thought, were involved in the success of the war. The Rev. Mr. Crosskey delivered an energetic address on "The Alliance between France and England;" after which Mr. R. Buchanan spoke to the sentiment, "No war with America."

A crowded meeting was held in the Working Men's

Hall, Oldham, on Saturday afternoon, to receive Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., one of the representatives of the borough in Parliament. Nearly 2,000 persons of both sexes and all classes were present. Mr. Fox's reception was most enthusiastic. Mr. J. Platt presided. Mr. W. J. Fox was received with great cheering. The honourable member briefly expressed his sentiments on the ballot, civil, religious, and commercial liberty, education, and other questions. Then, advertising to the great question of the war, he went on to say:—

From a distance we have struck the right arm of Russia, and averted, I believe, the threatened destruction of our ally; and, if not, I hope we shall strike again and again—(cheers)—until we have succeeded. I am in sympathy with this war because the indirect influence of Russia is of as pernicious a character as its direct aggressions. It is the bulwark of all despotism. Hungary could have asserted and maintained its own independence if Russia had not interposed. (Hear, hear.) I think there is a very fit and proper line to draw. It may not be wise or right for any country to raise the flag of revolutionary proselytism, and wave it over all the countries of Europe; but, wherever a people are able, if not interfered with, to win, and are prepared to win, their own freedom, there, I think the true doctrine of non-intervention, is that the intervenors should be beaten back within their own boundaries. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) And further, I am in sympathy with this war, because it gives a chance for the oppressed nationalities. (Hear, hear.) I am in sympathy with this war, also because it has been the means of confirming and cementing an alliance which I think one of the greatest blessings that have been conferred upon us. . . . I rejoice that here, in Oldham, in the very heart and centre of these great interests and of these influential opinions which might lead in a different direction, you declare yourselves spontaneously, decidedly, and unreservedly in favour of such a peace as war alone can win, and successful war, against the great enemy and robber of Europe.

After satisfactorily answering some questions put to him by working men, a vote of thanks and of sympathy was passed to Mr. Fox, with great cheering.

Mr. H. Richard delivered a lecture to the inhabitants of Stroud, on Monday week, on "The Origin, Prospects, and probable Consequences of the War with Russia." After addresses from Messrs. Wood, Marling, and J. Parridge on the war side, and Mr. S. Bowly against, the Rev. D. J. Evans proposed, and Mr. Ball seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Richard. Mr. Harper proposed, as an amendment, "That this meeting is of opinion that the present war is both just and necessary, and further, that the warmest support ought to be given to the present Government, to enable them to carry it on vigorously, until a just and safe peace can be concluded." A scene of great uproar ensued. The chairman, Mr. Postlethwaite, having refused to put the amendment, another chairman was voted to the chair. The new chairman put the vote of thanks to Mr. Richard, which was carried, and then put Mr. Harper's resolution, which was also carried.—At Cardiff on the following evening, the excitement was so great that the Mayor dissolved the meeting. With this the crowd was not satisfied. Mr. W. B. Watkins, town councillor, was called upon to address them, which he did in a very telling speech, in favour of Lord Palmerston's policy to prosecute the war until an honourable peace can be obtained, and concluding with a resolution to the effect that the meeting highly approved of such policy. The same was carried with deafening cheers.

At Stockwell, on Thursday, a meeting was held in the Institute (Rev. D. Thomas in the chair) to receive addresses from Mr. W. Wilks and Mr. P. Edwards on the War-or-Peace Question. To the resolution in favour of resuming negotiations, an amendment was moved by Mr. Holland, and seconded by another local gentleman. After a speech on the other side (also by a resident) Mr. Wilks replied, and the amendment obtained only twelve supporters out of a crowded meeting; almost the entire of whom voted for the resolution.

THE STRIKE AT MANCHESTER.

The strike continues without any alteration in the position of affairs. It would appear that the utmost number of hands out of employ does not exceed 3,400, of whom at least 1,700 are not on strike, but have been compelled to stop in consequence of being dependent for work on the spinners and piecers, who have struck. The case of the employers and operatives is put in something like the following shape by either party: The employers say that they are paying an average of nearly twenty-five per cent. more than the country employer is paying for the same work, and propose to take off ten or twelve per cent. The operatives do not deny the fact of extra prices, but allege that the cost of living is greater in a large town like Manchester. The masters, while admitting the extra cost of living, reply that the question is not one of goodwill towards their workpeople in a time of bad trade and minimum profits, but a question of sheer existence for both masters and men. They can only compete with other manufacturers in the market by paying something like the same wages; and to show that this is no idle talk they point to the decay of coarse spinning in Manchester for some years past. It is said that, in ten years past, while numbers of mills have been springing up in Ashton, Stalybridge, Burnley, Bacup, and other towns, only one single mill has been built in Manchester, the owner of which has become recently bankrupt. Of those that existed ten years ago, one is now used as a sugar mill, one as a bonded warehouse, and some that have been burnt down, or partially burnt, have been abandoned and lie waste. They further point to the numbers of large capitalists during the time who have sunk under the difficulties now crushing themselves.

Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1855.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

There is as yet no authentic intelligence of the retreat of General Mouravieff before Kars, though that event is probable. The report of General Mouravieff's insanity, current for a time at Constantinople, appears to have fallen into discredit.

Last night's *Gazette* contains a brief despatch from General Codrington, dated November 13, inclosing reports from Brigadier-General Spencer describing the latest operations at Kinburn, and from Brigadier-General Paget, containing details of the reconnaissances from Eupatoria reported by General d'Allonville.

The *Pays*, alluding to the extraordinary assertion of the *Press* that the Emperor Napoleon has lately transmitted to the English Cabinet propositions of peace made by Russia which appear to him acceptable, says: "No fact has come to our knowledge of a nature to give the slightest probability to the statement of the *Press*."

The *Moniteur* of yesterday officially announces that the blockade of the White Sea was raised by the allied squadrons on the 9th October last.

By letters from the camp we learn, that the rumours of a Kaffa expedition and of a Russian attack have died away, and the army seems settling down for the winter. The exchange of shots between the north and south sides is inconsiderable. Many of the huts have arrived, and are being erected in the several camps. The men of the Highland division are now wholly huddled. The troops generally continue healthy. The winter coats have arrived. A seal-skin coat for immediate issue is to cost 3*l.* 5*s.*, a superfine fur-lined coat for immediate issue is also to cost the same; but the tweed fur-lined coat for 1*l.* 9*s.* is not to be issued to officers till all the men have been furnished with one each. The *Daily News* correspondent speaks from minute personal inspection of the completeness of the camp hospitals.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* says: "I understand the Government of the Porte has very lately addressed to France and England the most energetic notes on the outrages of the Austrians in the Principalities, and that the Allied Governments are on the point of taking measures which may seriously occupy the Cabinet of Vienna."

A letter in the *Wanderer* of Vienna, of the 20th, says: "The English Ambassador has not made any further official step in the affair of Colonel Turr, arrested lately at Bucharest. He awaits new instructions from his Government."

The latest accounts from the camp mention rumours as to the new appointments which would naturally follow the designation of General Codrington to the Command-in-Chief, and the return home of General Airey. The most prevalent and most probable appear to be, that General Windham would become Chief of the Staff, in place of General Barnard, who would take the Second Division; that Sir Colin Campbell would take the command of one of two *corps d'armée* of three divisions each into which the British forces would be divided; that Lord William Paulet would have the Light, Major-General Garrett the Fourth, and Brigadier-General Cameron the Highland Divisions, Lord Rokeby retaining the Second Division, and General Eyre the Third Division for the present. None of the arrangements are, we believe, positively settled; and the formation of the *corps d'armée*, we should say, will be postponed till the time when hostilities on a large scale are likely to be renewed.—*Globe*.

A telegraphic message in anticipation of the overland mail, contains intelligence from Bombay, to Nov. 2, from which we learn, that the Santals are still in rebellion. Much rain has fallen in the Bombay Presidency. Business is suspended on account of the holidays. The Chinese Imperialists have been defeated by the patriots near Chin Keang Foo.

THE PASSAGE OF THE INGOUR.

The *Times* publishes a letter from its correspondent with Omar Pasha's army, dated Nov. 7, containing interesting particulars of the Turkish victory on the Ingour:—

In the morning the order came for the troops to get under arms immediately, and at eleven A.M. we crossed one branch of the river, about two miles lower down, without opposition. We now found ourselves upon an island five or six miles long and about two miles broad, across which the troops marched. Three battalions of rifles, under Colonel Ballard, were sent forward to line the woods through which we advanced by a narrow path. About one o'clock we reached a large field of Indian corn, and heard the Rifles hotly engaged with the enemy, in a thick wood in our front. The Russians were soon driven from this across the river, and opened a tremendous fire from behind a battery upon the wood, of which the Rifles had now taken possession. Meantime, as the leading columns of the Turkish army showed itself upon the plain, a battery, consisting of five guns, opened upon them, which was speedily replied to by our artillery. A path was formed under cover of a steep bank, under which the infantry advanced to the support of the Rifles in the wood, who had been sustaining and replying in the most determined manner to the tremendous fire which the enemy had been concentrating upon them. Sufficient credit cannot be given to the gallantry of Colonel Ballard, whose steadiness and courage were infused into those under his command, and contributed largely to the successful issue of the affair. While this was the position of affairs opposite the battery, Omar Pasha detached Osman Pasha with six battalions to a ford which had been discovered about a mile and a half lower down the river. Here they found themselves warmly received by the enemy drawn up in force upon the opposite bank. Notwithstanding the

velocity of the current and the depth of the water, the Turkish troops, after firing a volley, dashed across the river in the face of a cruel fire, and in splendid style drove the Russians into the woods behind at the point of the bayonet. At almost the same moment Colonel Simmonds, at the head of two battalions of infantry and three companies of Rifles, crossed the river in front of the fort, and assaulted it under a murderous fire. Here his aide-de-camp, Captain Dymock, was killed while gallantly charging at the head of his battalion, while a Russian column which attacked them in flank was promptly met by the column under Colonel Simmonds at the point of the bayonet and completely routed. This decided the day. The Russians evacuated the battery in the utmost confusion, leaving five guns and ammunition waggons in our hands, besides about fifty prisoners. The ground was strewn with killed and wounded; their loss must have been very great, though so many escaped into the woods to die that it is difficult to form any just estimate. Upwards of 300 have already been found, among which were the bodies of eight officers and two colonels. I counted twenty-two horses lying dead in one heap. Our own loss amounts to 400 killed and wounded, of which about 100 were killed. The Rifles alone lost twenty-six men killed and seventy-five wounded.

The English officers concerned in this affair all behaved most gallantly; of the five attached to the army three had horses shot under them, and one was killed.

The Russian army is now in full retreat upon Kutais, whither I trust that we may speedily follow them. This victory has put our troops into excellent spirits, and made them more confident than ever (if that were possible) in the lucky star of their general. We have just heard from Skende Pasha, who was left in charge of the batteries opposite to the fortress of Ruchi, that the Russians have abandoned their position there, and that the troops under his command have crossed.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.

Her Majesty's steam yacht Osborne is ordered to coal and prepare for a voyage to France, and will leave Portsmouth this (Wednesday) evening to embark His Majesty the King of Sardinia and bring him to England.

A special train has been ordered for the conveyance of the King from Dover to the Bricklayer's Arms, at ten, A.M., of Friday, the 30th inst.

On arriving at Genoa, the King of Sardinia paid a visit to Queen Marie Amelie, the state of whose health causes some anxiety.

From England the King of Sardinia will proceed to Belgium, and after a short stay at Brussels will return to Piedmont by Basle, Geneva, Annecy, and Chambéry, where the Royal carriages will be in waiting to convey his Majesty to Turin.

Yesterday morning several of the bakers in the north-eastern districts reduced the price of the 4*lb* loaf (second quality) from 10*d.* to 9*d.*, household bread (good quality) to 9*d.*, and country bread (unweighed) to 8*d.* per loaf; the best bread continues at 11*d.* to 11*d.* per 4*lb*s. This reduction has been effected in consequence of the labouring classes having had recourse to rice, beans, and potatoes instead of consuming bread. The retail grocers throughout the metropolis reduced the price of sugar fully 1*d.* in the pound.

Madame Goldschmidt (better known as Jenny Lind) has arrived in London with her husband, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. They propose giving a series of oratorios and concerts under Mr. Mitchell's superintendence. Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt will make her first appearance on Monday, December 10, in Haden's oratorio of the "Creation," at Exeter-hall.

The colliers at Wigan, to the number of 2,000 or 3,000, are on strike for an increase of 10 per cent. on their wages, to bring up prices to the rate of last winter.

From inquiries made this morning, we learn that the Bishop of London has not been quite so well, in consequence of an attack of gout, but his lordship has passed a good night, and is now much better.—*Globe*.

The proposed new Parisian Omnibus Company, formed for the purpose of working the London roads, is not, as was supposed, defunct. It is calculated that the whole of the work may be done with 600 vehicles. For 5*d.* the company propose to take a person from any part of London to any other part. Fourpence will be the first fare, and an extra penny for the "Correspondence," that is, the transfer from one omnibus to another.

It appears that the Rev. A. Lush, curate of Greywell, has issued an explanatory statement in the re-marriage case, which does not, however, invalidate the facts. "What words are there," he says, "in the Act 6 and 7 William IV., c. 85, which oblige me to consider such marriages as perfect as those at Church?" . . . "I obey the act by acknowledging the legal validity of such marriages, as far as the things of this world are concerned; and I obey the same act by endeavouring to bring my parishioners to value the spiritual blessings conveyed in our own marriage service." The facts of the case are now under the consideration of the Attorney-General.

MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat in to-day's market was chiefly composed of Monday's unsold samples. For all kinds we had a very limited demand, at that day's decline in value. There was a small show of foreign wheat; nevertheless, the trade ruled heavy, and the quotations were almost nominal. We had very few inquiries for floating cargoes. The barley trade was dull, and the demand for malt was very inactive. Oats, beans, peas, and flour, were in good supply, and heavy request, at Monday's prices.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

English: Wheat, 1,570. Barley, 1,680. Malt, 670. Oats, 440. Flour, 1,420.
Foreign: Wheat, 1,540. Oats, 9,920. Flour, 2,190 bbls.

Nothing, 60; Abolition Know-Nothings, 15; Northern Whigs or Abolition Republicans, 68.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Government of the United States of America has lately given considerable orders to a Rhenish house for delivery next spring of bullet-proof steel cuirasses.

M. Emile de Girardin has sold his villa in the Champs Elysées to the Empress's mother the Countess of Montijo.

The German papers state that Austria seriously intends opening an Exposition of Arts and Industry at Vienna in the spring.

A new Comet was discovered on the 14th instant by M. Karl Bruhns, of the Berlin Observatory. It is in the constellation of the Lion near Regulus.

The Swedish loan, to which political significance has been attributed in some quarters, is for less than 400,000.

The price of wheat has fallen in Paris and the northern parts of France, but in the west and Brittany there has been a slight rise. In the south it is stationary, under the influence of regular and large imports.

According to a trade circular, the vintage of the south of France this year has been only one-fourth of an average.

Hardly a drop of wine has been made throughout Portugal this season.

The *New Gazette of Zurich* says: "Other political arrests have just been effected in Lombardy. Persons coming from Switzerland are most minutely searched on their arrival at Camerata, which leads to the supposition that fears are entertained of attempts being expected from the Swiss cantons."

The privileges of thirteen mediatised Prussian Princes, abolished by the Prussian Constitution of 1848, have been restored by the King. All the privileges pertaining to the "immediate nobles" before the 1st January, 1848, are also restored.

The King of Prussia has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle, of the third class, upon Dr. Barth, the African traveller.

The King of Hanover has conferred upon the sculptor, Rauch, the rank of a commander of the Guelphic Order, in the second class.

There was a heavy fall of snow at Brussels on Saturday night.

One of the St. Petersburg journals states that the news of the London Stock Exchange reaches St. Petersburg every day in eleven or twelve hours.

AUSTRIAN ARREST OF AN OFFICER IN THE BRITISH SERVICE.

The arrest of the British Commissariat officer Thier, or Turr, at Giurgevo, has caused some sensation. It appears that this officer was engaged in forwarding horses purchased in Hungary for the use of the Turkish Contingent. His residence was at Bistchuck, but he frequently crossed to Giurgevo, where, on the 1st November, he was recognised by former comrades, and arrested. The arrest was managed in this way: one of the officers held him in friendly conversation, while another marched up sixteen men. An eye-witness describes the scene: "He was ordered to strip off his British cavalry frock; this he refused; it was torn from his back, and an Austrian capote thrust on him; and in place of his gold-laced cap, they put on his head, in derision, a light-blue cap, such as is worn by the common soldiers in the Hungarian regiments, telling him, 'it was fit he should wear the same clothes as those in which he had deserted.' He was then motioned into a carriage and, being surrounded by bayonets, reluctantly obeyed. The officer in command taking the seat at his side, and a soldier mounting the box, the carriage proceeded at a slow pace under the escort of the guard to the prison, where he is now lying. Of this arrest I was an eye-witness."

The British Consul, Mr. Colquhoun, instantly waited on Count Coronini, and demanded Turr's liberation. But Coronini replied:—

"I know no Colonel Turr, but one Turr, a deserter, whose name was posted upon the public gibbet at Funtikrohen for five weeks. Savez-vous, Monsieur, que j'ai le pouvoir de le pendre?" "Sur votre responsabilité, votre Excellence," replied Mr. Colquhoun. "Un déserteur," shouted the Count, "je l'arrête partout où je le trouve, et si mon gouvernement m'ordonne à la rendre je casserai mon épée."

It is stated that Lord Elliot has applied to Count Buol for Turr's release, and that "the Cabinet of Vienna is quite disposed to accede" to his request; but that "in the meantime Turr will remain in the prison of Hermstadt."

THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.

The *Univers* states, seemingly on indisputable authority, the circumstances in which the late transaction between Rome and Vienna originated. It appears that M. le Comte de Bombelles, the French preceptor of the young Emperor, and a devout Romanist, to whom he remained much attached, was seized with a fatal malady shortly after the Emperor's accession. The young Sovereign hastened to visit his former tutor, and finding him in a dying state, asked what he could do for him. The Count pressed for a repeal of what is called the Josephist legislation, and the Emperor pledged himself to carry out the dying request. These details are said to have been obtained from the Count de Lebzelter, an old Austrian Minister long resident at Naples, who accompanied them with the reflection that "France had inflicted many ills upon Austria, but a Frenchman had repaired them

all in educating her Emperor in such truly Catholic principles."

NEW PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome says: The official paper of last Saturday contained in a supplement the apostolic letter of his Holiness, announcing to the Catholic world the intelligence given a week before to the Sacred College, of the happy ratification of the Concordat with Austria. The "Servant of the servants of God," as the Pope entitles himself in this missive, sums up in the preamble the substantial advantages resulting from the treaty, which he then gives in *extenso*, and winds up by annulling all treaties, privileges, or concessions, hostile to the present Concordat; and threatening Divine vengeance against any one who should attempt to infringe it. "Let no man, therefore, presumptuously dare to contradict or infringe this page of our concession, approbation, ratification, acceptance, admonition, exhortation, decree, derogation, mandate, and will. But if any one should presume to attempt this, let him know that he would incur the indignation of Almighty God, and of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul." The publication of this apostolic letter is said to have been hastened in order to prevent any ill consequences resulting from the tenor of the treaty being known before its solemn ratification. The Pope himself is in the highest spirits about it, and informed an English gentleman, who recently joined the Catholic creed, and had an audience of his Holiness on that occasion, that the bitterness of his sufferings with respect to the disagreement with the Sardinian Government was in a great measure alleviated by the successful negotiations with that of Austria.

We learn, by the most recent advices from Naples, that the Neapolitan Government had resolved on presenting a note to the English Government, acknowledging that it had, at the instance of the Cabinet of St. James, removed M. Mazza entirely from the direction of the Neapolitan police, and expressing the sentiments of the King of Naples in terms such as to leave no doubt of a considerable change having been effected of late in his Majesty's views.

THE JERSEY REFUGEES.

At the sitting of the Jersey States, on Monday week, Sir Thomas Le Breton president, Mr. Judge de Quetteville called the attention of the States to the late expulsion of the French refugees. Public opinion, he said, had been greatly roused on the subject, and nobody could deny that the prerogative, in virtue of which the Governor acted, was extremely dangerous to public liberty. He (the speaker) would therefore propose that the State do apply to Her Most Excellent Majesty in council, praying for the repeal of the order in council of the 12th June, 1835, which gave the Governor that prerogative, and to order that henceforth no foreigner should be expelled from this island without the concurrence of the Royal Court. [The speaker presented a written proposition to that effect.]

The Constable of St. Saviour supported the measure, and called upon the Constable of St. Helier to declare if he had signed an article which had appeared in a newspaper, and in which it was said that the resolutions of the meeting of the Queen's Assembly Rooms had been passed unanimously.

The Constable of St. Helier replied that he did not consider himself bound to answer that question. He confessed that he should have wished the three propagators of the libel on the Queen to have been punished by the civil power; but he knew full well that, if he had brought them before the Court, the affair would have proved an endless farce, like so many other cases brought before that tribunal.

After some few angry words, Judge de Quetteville's proposition was lodged *au greffe*.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The King of Sardinia landed at Marseilles on Thursday morning. He was received by Colonel Edgar Ney and Lieutenant-Colonel de Valabréque, on the part of the Emperor; and by the Bishop of Marseilles, and the civil and military authorities of the district. At Lyons, he was met by the authorities, headed by Marshal Castellane. Throughout the route assembled crowds cheered his Majesty as he passed. On Thursday night he remained at Lyons; set out for Paris on Friday morning, and arrived there at half-past one. Prince Napoleon, the chief personages of the Emperor's household, the Presidents of the Senate and Legislative Body, and the Prefects, awaited him at the railway-station, and escorted him in procession along the quays, by the Hôtel de Ville, and the Rue de Rivoli, to the Tuileries, where he was received by the Emperor. The streets were lined by applauding multitudes. The Emperor received the King at the foot of the grand staircase of the palace, and conducted him to the Empress, who with her ladies was at the top of the staircase. Their Majesties then proceeded to the white drawing room, where the grand officers and the officers and ladies of the households were presented to the King. The Emperor then conducted the King into the apartments which had been prepared for him in the Pavillon Marsan. At night the public buildings, theatres, and several private establishments were illuminated.

Victor Emmanuel, we are told by one reporter, seemed in good health and spirits, though rather thin. He smiled very cheerfully as he passed along on his way from the railway. The immensely long mustachios, which form such a striking feature in His Majesty's portraits, have been con-

siderably curtailed. It seems that the King's illness was brought on by riding through a stream up to his neck in water when out hunting. On Saturday, the Emperor and the King drove out in an open carriage, although the weather was very damp and disagreeable. There was a grand dinner at the Tuileries in the evening.

On Sunday, the King of Sardinia attended mass at the Chapel of the Tuileries. At two o'clock, his Majesty went to the Hotel of the Marquis de Villamarina, his Ambassador at Paris, where he received the members of the Corps Diplomatique. In the evening, the Emperor and the King attended the concert given by the Orphéonistes at the Palace of Industry. They were received everywhere on their passage with loud acclamations.

The King of Sardinia will leave Paris on the 29th, arrive in London on the 30th of this month, and from thence proceed to Windsor. This is rather earlier than was generally expected, it being previously understood that the Royal visitor would arrive on the 2nd or 3rd December.

At a special meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, when the new Lord Mayor took his seat for the first time as chairman of their proceedings, Mr. Kennedy, with a long historical preamble, moved, and Mr. H. L. Taylor seconded, a resolution to the effect that an address should be presented to the King of Sardinia on the occasion of his visit to the Queen. The motion was carried unanimously; and a committee was appointed to "consider what other mark of respect should be paid to his Majesty on that occasion." On Monday another special Court of Common Council was held, at which a committee was appointed to conduct the arrangements connected with the visit of his Majesty the King of Sardinia to the Guildhall. A communication was also received from the Lord Mayor respecting the presentation of the Corporation address. It is understood that a splendid *dejeuner* will be provided, as on the occasion of the late visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French.

The *Moniteur*, in announcing the reception of the Corps Diplomatique by the King of Sardinia, does not mention the Papal Nuncio.

The Paris gossip who, a day or two since, would have it that the Duke of Cambridge's sister was to be married to the Prince Napoleon, now hint at the probability of a match being made between her Royal Highness and the King of Sardinia.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE WAR.

At a public dinner at Exeter a few days ago, two of the Devon members expressed their views on the war. Sir J. Duckworth, M.P. for the city, said they had taken the war up, and they were determined to settle it in a thorough business-like way. (Applause.) They would have no patched-up sort of peace. Mr. Palk, M.P., said that all circumstances of party or politics must be put aside; and it must be the duty of every representative in Parliament to give his whole and undivided attention and support to that Minister—be his politics what they might—who would carry on the struggle in a way that would insure a speedy termination and a righteous conclusion to a just war. (Cheers.)

A *soirée* in honour of the Crimean victories took place in the Glasgow City Hall, on Thursday. The movement originated with that portion of the middle and working classes who were unable to take part in the recent banquet, at which the Duke of Hamilton presided. Dr. Nichol, Professor of Astronomy in the University, occupied the chair, supported by Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh, some of the City Councillors, and other gentlemen of public note in the town. All the speakers on the occasion were favourable to the vigorous prosecution of the war, while the chairman censured the policy of the peace party. The following is an extract from his address:—

Is it conceivable, I ask, that Germany should remain insensible to the truth of Lord Palmerston's statement, that, most of all, the restoration of Poland is a question of security for Germany? In mercy to Europe, pronounce the word "Poland!" (Loud applause.) Offer to that great, that erring, but most sinned against country, the chance of a new existence—the hope of a Government combining assurances of rational liberty with security for order; and again, I solemnly believe she will resume her ancient task—she will save the West, as she did of old, under the walls of Vienna! (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, in my opinion this war has not yet closed, although I think I can see that another campaign, rightly conducted, may bring it near its term. In speaking even of one other campaign, am I insensible to the sacrifices it will require—the terrible sacrifices of war? May God forbid! Some, indeed, have chosen to say that we of the war party—as they term it—are thus insensible. I shall not bandy epithets, I shall not express my scorn at the accusation that any of the Christian people of this realm are, in present circumstances, chargeable with indifference to the calamities of war—above all, to its sad destruction of human life. (Applause.) Gentlemen, we duly mourn over our lost soldiers, whether they have fallen in the ranks or in front of advancing columns. And there is one tribute, the best that we can pay them—we shall insure, inasmuch as in us lies, that their most precious lives have not been fruitlessly wasted; that over their graves may be truthfully written—"Here fell the brave men by whose deaths the progress and prosperity of the Old World have for centuries been secured."

Mr. David Smith, late one of the city magistrates, eulogised the courage and perseverance of the allied forces, and Professor Blackie pointed out how closely the interests of literature and science, and of all free thought, were involved in the success of the war. The Rev. Mr. Crosskey delivered an energetic address on "The Alliance between France and England;" after which Mr. R. Buchanan spoke to the sentiment, "No war with America."

A crowded meeting was held in the Working Men's

Hall, Oldham, on Saturday afternoon, to receive Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., one of the representatives of the borough in Parliament. Nearly 2,000 persons of both sexes and all classes were present. Mr. Fox's reception was most enthusiastic. Mr. J. Platt presided. Mr. W. J. Fox was received with great cheering. The honourable member briefly expressed his sentiments on the ballot, civil, religious, and commercial liberty, education, and other questions. Then, adverting to the great question of the war, he went on to say:—

From a distance we have struck the right arm of Russia, and averted, I believe, the threatened destruction of our ally; and, if not, I hope we shall strike again and again—(cheers)—until we have succeeded. I am in sympathy with this war because the indirect influence of Russia is of as pernicious a character as its direct aggressions. It is the bulwark of all despotism. Hungary could have asserted and maintained its own independence if Russia had not interposed. (Hear, hear.) I think there is a very fit and proper line to draw. It may not be wise or right for any country to raise the flag of revolutionary proselytism, and wave it over all the countries of Europe; but, wherever a people are able, if not interfered with, to win, and are prepared to win, their own freedom, there, I think the true doctrine of non-intervention, is that the intervenors should be beaten back within their own boundaries. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) And further, I am in sympathy with this war, because it gives a chance for the oppressed nationalities. (Hear, hear.) I am in sympathy with this war, also because it has been the means of confirming and cementing an alliance which I think one of the greatest blessings that have been conferred upon us. . . . I rejoice that here, in Oldham, in the very heart and centre of these great interests and of these influential opinions which might lead in a different direction, you declare yourselves spontaneously, decidedly, and unreservedly in favour of such a peace as war alone can win, and successful war, against the great enemy and robber of Europe.

After satisfactorily answering some questions put to him by working men, a vote of thanks and of sympathy was passed to Mr. Fox, with great cheering.

Mr. H. Richard delivered a lecture to the inhabitants of Stroud, on Monday week, on "The Origin, Prospects, and probable Consequences of the War with Russia." After addresses from Messrs. Wood, Marling, and J. Partridge on the war side, and Mr. S. Bowly against, the Rev. D. J. Evans proposed, and Mr. Ball seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Richard. Mr. Harper proposed, as an amendment, "That this meeting is of opinion that the present war is both just and necessary, and further, that the warmest support ought to be given to the present Government, to enable them to carry it on vigorously, until a just and safe peace can be concluded." A scene of great uproar ensued. The chairman, Mr. Roadethwaite, having refused to put the amendment, another chairman was voted to the chair. The new chairman put the vote of thanks to Mr. Richard, which was carried, and then put Mr. Harper's resolution, which was also carried.—At Cardiff on the following evening, the excitement was so great that the Mayor dissolved the meeting. With this the crowd was not satisfied. Mr. W. B. Watkins, town councillor, was called upon to address them, which he did in a very telling speech, in favour of Lord Palmerston's policy to prosecute the war until an honourable peace can be obtained, and concluding with a resolution to the effect that the meeting highly approved of such policy. The same was carried with deafening cheers.

At Stockwell, on Thursday, a meeting was held in the Institute (Rev. D. Thomas in the chair) to receive addresses from Mr. W. Wilks and Mr. P. Edwards on the War-or-Peace Question. To the resolution in favour of resuming negotiations, an amendment was moved by Mr. Holland, and seconded by another local gentleman. After a speech on the other side (also by a resident) Mr. Wilks replied, and the amendment obtained only twelve supporters out of a crowded meeting; almost the entire of whom voted for the resolution.

THE STRIKE AT MANCHESTER.

The strike continues without any alteration in the position of affairs. It would appear that the utmost number of hands out of employ does not exceed 3,400, of whom at least 1,700 are not on strike, but have been compelled to stop in consequence of being dependent for work on the spinners and piecers, who have struck. The case of the employers and operatives is put in something like the following shape by either party: The employers say that they are paying an average of nearly twenty-five per cent. more than the country employer is paying for the same work, and propose to take off ten or twelve per cent. The operatives do not deny the fact of extra prices, but allege that the cost of living is greater in a large town like Manchester. The masters, while admitting the extra cost of living, reply that the question is not one of goodwill towards their workpeople in a time of bad trade and minimum profits, but a question of sheer existence for both masters and men. They can only compete with other manufacturers in the market by paying something like the same wages; and to show that this is no idle talk they point to the decay of coarse spinning in Manchester for some years past. It is said that, in ten years past, while numbers of mills have been springing up in Ashton, Stalybridge, Burnley, Bacup, and other towns, only one single mill has been built in Manchester, the owner of which has become recently bankrupt. Of those that existed ten years ago, one is now used as a sugar mill, one as a bonded warehouse, and some that have been burnt down, or partially burnt, have been abandoned and lie waste. They further point to the numbers of large capitalists during the time who have sunk under the difficulties now crushing themselves.

Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1855.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

There is as yet no authentic intelligence of the retreat of General Mouravieff before Kars, though that event is probable. The report of General Mouravieff's insanity, current for a time at Constantinople, appears to have fallen into discredit.

Last night's *Gazette* contains a brief despatch from General Codrington, dated November 13, inclosing reports from Brigadier-General Spencer describing the latest operations at Kinburn, and from Brigadier-General Paget, containing details of the reconnaissances from Eupatoria reported by General d'Allonville.

The *Pays*, alluding to the extraordinary assertion of the *Press* that the Emperor Napoleon has lately transmitted to the English Cabinet propositions of peace made by Russia which appear to him acceptable, says: "No fact has come to our knowledge of a nature to give the slightest probability to the statement of the *Press*."

The *Monitor* of yesterday officially announces that the blockade of the White Sea was raised by the allied squadrons on the 9th October last.

By letters from the camp we learn, that the rumours of a Kaffa expedition and of a Russian attack have died away, and the army seems settling down for the winter. The exchange of shots between the north and south sides is inconsiderable. Many of the huts have arrived, and are being erected in the several camps. The men of the Highland division are now wholly huddled. The troops generally continue healthy. The winter coats have arrived. A seal-skin coat for immediate issue is to cost 3*l.* 5*s.*, a superfine fur-lined coat for immediate issue is also to cost the same; but the tweed fur-lined coat for 1*l.* 9*s.* is not to be issued to officers till all the men have been furnished with one each. The *Daily News* correspondent speaks from minute personal inspection of the completeness of the camp hospitals.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* says: "I understand the Government of the Porte has very lately addressed to France and England the most energetic notes on the outrages of the Austrians in the Principalities, and that the Allied Governments are on the point of taking measures which may seriously occupy the Cabinet of Vienna."

A letter in the *Wanderer* of Vienna, of the 20th, says: "The English Ambassador has not made any further official step in the affair of Colonel Turr, arrested lately at Bucharest. He awaits new instructions from his Government."

The latest accounts from the camp mention rumours as to the new appointments which would naturally follow the designation of General Codrington to the Command-in-Chief, and the return home of General Airey. The most prevalent and most probable appear to be, that General Windham would become Chief of the Staff, in place of General Barnard, who would take the Second Division; that Sir Colin Campbell would take the command of one of two *corps d'armée* of three divisions each into which the British forces would be divided; that Lord William Paulet would have the Light, Major-General Garrett the Fourth, and Brigadier-General Cameron the Highland Divisions, Lord Roakey retaining the Second Division, and General Eyre the Third Division for the present. None of the arrangements are, we believe, positively settled; and the formation of the *corps d'armée*, we should say, will be postponed till the time when hostilities on a large scale are likely to be renewed.—*Globe*.

A telegraphic message in anticipation of the overland mail, contains intelligence from Bombay, to Nov. 2, from which we learn, that the Santals are still in rebellion. Much rain has fallen in the Bombay Presidency. Business is suspended on account of the holidays. The Chinese Imperialists have been defeated by the patriots near Chin Keang Foo.

THE PASSAGE OF THE INGOUR.

The *Times* publishes a letter from its correspondent with Omar Pasha's army, dated Nov. 7, containing interesting particulars of the Turkish victory on the Ingour:—

In the morning the order came for the troops to get under arms immediately, and at eleven A.M. we crossed one branch of the river, about two miles lower down, without opposition. We now found ourselves upon an island five or six miles long and about two miles broad, across which the troops marched. Three battalions of rifles, under Colonel Ballard, were sent forward to line the woods through which we advanced by a narrow path. About one o'clock we reached a large field of Indian corn, and heard the Rifles hotly engaged with the enemy, in a thick wood in our front. The Russians were soon driven from this across the river, and opened a tremendous fire from behind a battery upon the wood, of which the Rifles had now taken possession. Meantime, as the leading columns of the Turkish army showed itself upon the plain, a battery, consisting of five guns, opened upon them, which was speedily replied to by our artillery. A path was formed under cover of a steep bank, under which the infantry advanced to the support of the Rifles in the wood, who had been sustaining and replying in the most determined manner to the tremendous fire which the enemy had been concentrating upon them. Sufficient credit cannot be given to the gallantry of Colonel Ballard, whose steadiness and courage were infused into those under his command, and contributed largely to the successful issue of the affair. While this was the position of affairs opposite the battery, Omar Pasha detached Osman Pasha with six battalions to a ford which had been discovered about a mile and a half lower down the river. Here they found themselves warmly received by the enemy drawn up in force upon the opposite bank. Notwithstanding the

velocity of the current and the depth of the water, the Turkish troops, after firing a volley, dashed across the river in the face of a cruel fire, and in splendid style drove the Russians into the woods behind at the point of the bayonet. At almost the same moment Colonel Simmonds, at the head of two battalions of infantry and three companies of Rifles, crossed the river in front of the fort, and assaulted it under a murderous fire. Here his aide-de-camp, Captain Dymock, was killed while gallantly charging at the head of his battalion, while a Russian column which attacked them in flank was promptly met by the column under Colonel Simmonds at the point of the bayonet and completely routed. This decided the day. The Russians evacuated the battery in the utmost confusion, leaving five guns and ammunition waggons in our hands, besides about fifty prisoners. The ground was strewn with killed and wounded; their loss must have been very great, though so many escaped into the woods to die that it is difficult to form any just estimate. Upwards of 300 have already been found, among which were the bodies of eight officers and two colonels. I counted twenty-two horses lying dead in one heap. Our own loss amounts to 400 killed and wounded, of which about 100 were killed. The Rifles alone lost twenty-six men killed and seventy-five wounded.

The English officers concerned in this affair all behaved most gallantly; of the five attached to the army three had horses shot under them, and one was killed.

The Russian army is now in full retreat upon Kutais, whither I trust that we may speedily follow them. This victory has put our troops into excellent spirits, and made them more confident than ever (if that were possible) in the lucky star of their general. We have just heard from Skende Pasha, who was left in charge of the batteries opposite to the fortress of Ruchi, that the Russians have abandoned their position there, and that the troops under his command have crossed.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.

Her Majesty's steam yacht Osborne is ordered to coal and prepare for a voyage to France, and will leave Portsmouth this (Wednesday) evening to embark His Majesty the King of Sardinia and bring him to England.

A special train has been ordered for the conveyance of the King from Dover to the Bricklayer's Arms, at ten, A.M., of Friday, the 30th inst.

On arriving at Genoa, the King of Sardinia paid a visit to Queen Marie Amelie, the state of whose health causes some anxiety.

From England the King of Sardinia will proceed to Belgium, and after a short stay at Brussels will return to Piedmont by Basle, Geneva, Annecy, and Chambéry, where the Royal carriages will be in waiting to convey his Majesty to Turin.

Yesterday morning several of the bakers in the north-eastern districts reduced the price of the 4*lb* loaf (second quality) from 10*d.* to 9*d.*, household bread (good quality) to 9*d.*, and country bread (unweighed) to 8*d.* per loaf; the best bread continued at 11*d.* to 11½*d.* per 4*lb*. This reduction has been effected in consequence of the labouring classes having had recourse to rice, beans, and potatoes instead of consuming bread. The retail grocers throughout the metropolis reduced the price of sugar fully 1½*d.* in the pound.

Madame Goldschmidt (better known as Jenny Lind) has arrived in London with her husband, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. They purpose giving a series of oratorios and concerts under Mr. Mitchell's superintendence. Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt will make her first appearance on Monday, December 10, in Haden's oratorio of the "Creation," at Exeter-hall.

The colliers at Wigan, to the number of 3,000 or 3,000, are on strike for an increase of 10 per cent. on their wages, to bring up prices to the rate of last winter.

From inquiries made this morning, we learn that the Bishop of London has not been quite so well, in consequence of an attack of gout, but his lordship has passed a good night, and is now much better.—*Globe*.

The proposed new Parisian Omnibus Company, formed for the purpose of working the London roads, is not, as was supposed, defunct. It is calculated that the whole of the work may be done with 600 vehicles. For 5*d.* the company propose to take a person from any part of London to any other part. Fourpence will be the first fare, and an extra penny for the "Correspondence," that is, the transfer from one omnibus to another.

It appears that the Rev. A. Lush, curate of Greywall, has issued an explanatory statement in the re-marriage case, which does not, however, invalidate the facts. "What words are there," he says, "in the Act 6 and 7 William IV., c. 85, which oblige me to consider such marriages as perfect as those at Church?" . . . "I obey the act by acknowledging the legal validity of such marriages, as far as the things of this world are concerned; and I obey the same act by endeavouring to bring my parishioners to value the spiritual blessings conveyed in our own marriage service." The facts of the case are now under the consideration of the Attorney-General.

MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat in to-day's market was chiefly composed of Monday's unsold samples. For all kinds we had a very limited demand, at that day's decline in value. There was a small show of foreign wheat; nevertheless, the trade ruled heavy, and the quotations were almost nominal. We had very few inquiries for floating cargoes. The barley trade was dull, and the demand for malt was very inactive. Oats, beans, peas, and flour, were in good supply, and heavy request, at Monday's prices.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

English: Wheat, 1,570. Barley, 1,680. Malt, 670. Oats, 440. Flour, 1,420.
Foreign: Wheat, 1,540. Oats, 9,920. Flour, 2,190 bria.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. M. D."—The lines are written with spirit, and on a genial theme—but we recommend a little further practice before publication is sought.

"A Layman" has not given us his name—nor, if he had, should we have deemed it judicious to enhance a spurious popularity by a personal attack.

"Examiner" is far too long, and somewhat too formal, for our columns at a busy time like this.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1855.

SUMMARY.

"WHAT are we fighting for?" is the question which has again and again been reiterated on the platform and in the press since the "Four Points" were assigned to the limbo of diplomatic abortions, but has received no response besides the stereotyped platitudes of the Premier, and the more novel but equally mysterious utterances of less conspicuous statesmen. The extent of our official information is comprised in the assurance of the Emperor Napoleon that the objects of the war have not been secured. But what every one wishes to know is, *what* are these objects? what are the terms the allied Cabinets would, at the present moment, be willing to accept? The *Times* in its daily diatribes about Russia, has simply imitated the obscurity of Lord Palmerston—perhaps because it had no explanations to offer. This morning, however, the leading journal is more specific. In reply to the complaint of Mr. Gladstone and his friends, that the war is "objectless," the *Times* says, "we know what we want and what we will have," and proceeds to specify the following conditions as "the least that would be taken":—

We know very well that if the Euxine were declared a commercial sea, only open to the merchant ships of all nations, but to the fleets of none—if the ports and fortifications on its coasts were demolished and dismantled—if the Danube were opened to the commerce of all nations, and its free navigation secured by the cession of so much Russian territory as would be required to guarantee both banks from hostile interference—if the Danubian Principalities were erected into a State, guaranteed, like Belgium, from the attacks of the Great Powers—if all military or naval establishments on the Aland Islands were to be prohibited, or, better still, if they were given up to Sweden and Norway, we should have obtained such securities and guarantees as would render peace honourable and desirable, and the prolongation of the war alike a folly and a crime.

If, as may be surmised from the tone and style of this article, the above extract expresses, in general terms, the aims of the Allies, we may ask why they have not been stated before? Judging from the spirit of Louis Napoleon's recent address on the closing of the Paris Exposition, we may conclude that such terms would not, at the present moment, be accepted by Russia. But even such formal propositions

would probably be less repugnant to the Czar than the requirement of "an assurance that the Emperor Alexander no longer intends, as he announced, to tread in the footsteps of Peter, of Catherine, or of Nicholas." Russia may abandon her aggressive policy, but assuredly she will not announce the fact to all Europe in a formal document. But whether or not these hints of the *Times* actually indicate the objects of the Western Powers in prolonging hostilities, there is little doubt that the assertions of a Conservative journal that the Russian Government have made propositions acceptable to the Emperor Napoleon, though unsatisfactory to Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, is untrue. It is denied by one of the semi-official journals of Paris, which is likely to be in a position to know the truth.

The mission of General Canrobert to Sweden and Denmark is the best evidence that no real efforts are, at the present moment, being made, to settle the preliminaries of peace. So far as the enthusiasm of the population of the two Northern States is concerned, the progress of the French envoy has been a complete ovation. But there is reason for believing that he has proposed to neither of these Powers to enter the Western Alliance. The *Morning Post* declares that the "stories about signatures and treaties and alliances are all invention. General Canrobert had no mission of the nature attributed to him. The General's mission is of the most friendly and complimentary character, and has had the important result expected from it—viz., that of obtaining the full weight of the moral support and sympathy of the Swedes, and their cordial verdict in our favour. Whether this most satisfactory state of affairs shall lead hereafter to more intimate relations, and to an alliance in war, is a matter for the Cabinets of London and Paris to decide. For on England and France would fall the cost and burdens, whilst they would justly be obliged to guarantee to Sweden every advantage she could gain." In other words the Allies appear to be preparing for eventualities, and to satisfy Russia that persistence in opposition to their demands will entail further and inevitable defeats and disgrace. Such seems to be the conclusions to be drawn from negotiations in Northern Europe, from the formation of the Polish Cossack Contingent, and from the orders to destroy the great works of Sebastopol.

Our information from the camp in the Crimea is of small interest. The health and comfort of the troops is all that could be desired, but they are still demoralised by drunkenness, against which no effectual remedy has been devised. Miss Nightingale declares the prevalence of the vice to be "equally incredible and dreadful." It is, unfortunately, almost as rife among the French, though not usually carried to the same degrading excess. The abandonment of the proposed expedition to Kaffa, seems to insure the rigid suspension of operations of importance during the winter.—From the pen of Mr. Oliphant, we have details of the passage of the Ingour by the Turks under Omar Pasha. The river appears to have been crossed at various points, in spite of the enemy's entrenchments and a fierce opposition. The Turks have consequently accomplished one of the most difficult of military exploits. It appears that fully one-half of the Russians were regular troops, that the victory was in no small measure due to the gallantry of the British officers attached to the army, and that the Russians were retreating on Kutais, whither the Turkish commander was pursuing them, with an army elated by its signal and well-earned success. Although General Mouravieff's blockading force had begun to make underground huts in the neighbourhood of Kars, in token of their intention to continue the investment, the news of Omar Pasha's victory will almost of a certainty require his retreat for the protection of Tiflis.

Expressions of opinion on the war are this week numerous, but either uncertain or unimportant. Mr. Baines—returning to the Ministry, and elevated to the Cabinet—informs his constituents of his conviction that the war "was absolutely forced upon us by the unprincipled and aggressive policy of Russia." This conviction he only shares with Mr. Gladstone and many other opponents to further hostilities; but when he speaks of prosecuting the war with decision and energy to the attainment of an honourable and secure peace, we have a right to desire that he would specify the conditions he would regard as "honourable and secure." Mr. Fox has delivered, at Oldham, to some two thousand working men, a speech worthy of his fame as an orator, but tainted with this universal vice of war politicians,—an indistinctness rendered only the more remarkable by vehemence. It is utterly in vain, for any service to his country or his own good name, that the popular favorite denounces the crimes of Russia, exposes the fallacies of her apologists, discriminates between the

intentions of Governments and the will of nations, and rouses the spirit of his hearers by ornate appeals to generous sentiments—there are men who can do all this, and yet plead for, aye, and win, a verdict for the cause of peace. Mr. Fox may learn from the use of his oration by the press—by journals like the *Times* and *Chronicle*, which have for years contemned his ability and carped at his influence—how worse than foolish it is for Democrats to preach war. The newspapers give just so much of his speech as answers their purpose—omit the passages which tell against the mismanagement and misdirection of the war—accredit Lord Palmerston with the cheers really given for Mr. Fox—and claim the veteran Radical for a supporter of dynastic policy. So, too, with Professor Nichol, and the other promoters of the second Glasgow *soirée* in commemoration of our Crimean victories. Do they not see that the Government and governing classes will very readily tolerate their enthusiasm for unattainable objects, so long as that enthusiasm indisposes for attention to practicable and remediable evils?

We fear that something worse than indiscreet encouragement of a really detested cause must be charged against our war ministry. Not only are meetings to be held to-morrow at St. Martin's Hall, at Cowper-street, in Newcastle, Liverpool, and Glasgow, to commemorate the last Polish insurrection, and stimulate another,—but the Poles are again being enticed into taking service under the British Crown; nominally, as the Sultan's Cossacks. Count Zamoycki announced, on the anniversary of Lord Dudley Stuart's death, his authorisation by the English Government to recruit for this service. Is it possible that men who prize their lives, if only as the means of redemption to their fatherland, can consent to sell themselves to a Government which is ashamed even to raise their flag?

The refugee question is turning up in unexpected forms. In the Parliament of Jersey, Mr. Judge de Quetteville has brought forward a resolution condemning the recent expulsion, and tracing the alleged authority to an Order in Council of the very respectable date, 1835. Another member of the States, and a legal functionary, denied that the meeting of inhabitants had unanimously, or even by a majority, requested the expulsion. The debate and decision has yet to come off—but the mere introduction of the subject is an eminent service to British law. Meantime, we may observe the course taken by our Government in the matter of Colonel Turr, an Hungarian seized by the Austrians in Wallachia, when in the service of Great Britain, and actually wearing a British uniform. The Hungarian was no doubt a deserter, in the technical use of the term—but with equal justice, as Kossuth pertinently remarks, might the Austrians seize Omar Pasha himself.

A Papal Allocution has followed the Concordat with Austria. The pastoral letter is written in a style that accords with the spirit of the more diplomatic document. The Pope rejoices in the submission of a once refractory, though never unfaithful, son,—calls upon all the devout to rejoice with him,—and threatens with spiritual terrors any who infringe the compact. His menaces may possibly have the less effect, from the circumstance that a monarch upon whom they have actually fallen, has recovered from a dangerous illness, journeyed in safety from Genoa to Marseilles, is now the guest of an eminent friend of the Church, and will be welcomed to the capital of Protestant England by its most Protestant corporation—who, upon the motion of Mr. Alderman Kennedy, have resolved upon an address, more truthful, because better deserved, than some previous emanations from the municipal mind.

That Corporation has lost in Alderman Lawrence a useful and conspicuous member; as has also the Liberal interest in the metropolis generally.—France sustains a double loss by the death of Count Molé and Admiral Bruat. The latter became first known to the English people by the disgraceful Tahiti business, but will now be regretted as the companion of Lyons and Hamelin. Molé bore an historical name, and lived a romantic life. His father the victim of the Revolution, himself became a refugee, a poor student, a Senator of the Empire, a Minister of the Restoration, and the *dernier ressort* of Louis Philippe in the agony of February, '48. We look on such remnants of an obsolete age with something of pity as well as veneration; but are the statesmen of the Russian was wiser than those of the revolutionary?

JOHN AND JONATHAN.

THE advices brought from the United States of America by the mail steam-ship *Baltic*, are, on the whole, less threatening in their tenor than we had reason to expect. The despatch of a squadron of the British fleet to strengthen our naval force at Bermuda and the West Indies, and the fulminations of the *Times* against the

American people and Government, do not appear to have excited popular feeling up to the point indicating danger. Nevertheless, there runs through most of the journals which have come under our notice, a rumble of angry sentiment against the Government of Lord Palmerston—a show of resentment which, although far from terrifying, is yet sufficient to produce disquietude. In short, John and Jonathan are each assuming those attitudes of determination, not to say defence, and putting on those looks of rigid and unbending self-assertion, which render a return to the genialities of friendship more and more difficult; and an unhappy advance to actual hostilities less and less improbable. As yet, on both sides, the will keeps down the temper—but, on either side also, there needs but little stimulus to give to the temper mastery of the will.

It is hardly a consolation to know that this untoward state of our mutual relations is lamented, and, indeed, condemned, by the great bulk of the people of both countries. The misfortune is, that both may be dragged into collision by the restless and the reckless members of their own community. It may be true that neither in America nor in Great Britain does public opinion care a button about the diplomatic differences which set the Governments at variance—but it is no less true that it is in the power of those Governments to scintillate sparks from their collisions which may presently envelope both nations in the horrid flames of war. And we must say that, so far as our information extends, neither the Cabinet at St. James's, nor that at Washington, appears to act with that forbearance which should entitle either of them to confidence. We do not now allude to the tone of their official communications, which we have not seen, and which is affirmed by some to be calm, dispassionate, and dignified. We refer rather to their public acts, and to the pertinacity with which each of them insists on points most certain of breeding disputes between them.

There can scarcely remain a reasonable doubt that the Pierce Administration are playing a reckless game of foreign politics with a view to the approaching Presidential election. Political parties in the United States are just now so divided and mutually antagonistic on domestic questions, that any declaration of decided policy with regard to them, no matter what it be, is sure to provoke more enemies than it conciliates friends. It is only on foreign topics that rival sections can be brought to act together—and hence the enterprise of statesmen aiming at the Presidential chair, and the executive patronage which always goes with it, has, of late years, been uniformly displayed in the direction of foreign politics. Upon no other platform can national feeling be enlisted by the candidate; and so considerable is the number of American citizens who are at once unsettled in their habits, and hostile to Europe in their reminiscences, that the surest card to play for a second period of office, is that of hurrying on the country to the verge of war. President Pierce and his Ministry are evidently resorting to this most infamous line of tactics—and, but that they overdo their part, might have availed themselves of the opportunities within their reach so skilfully, as to secure the object of their ambition.

Unfortunately, Lord Palmerston's is precisely the kind of meddling and irritating foreign policy which offers an unscrupulous man like Pierce the very opportunity which he covets. What on earth, for example, can Great Britain gain, at the present moment, by putting an abrupt end to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty? What interest other than a purely imaginary, or remotely prospective one, can we pretend, in maintaining at all hazards the protectorate of Mosquito, or a colonial establishment in Honduras? In comparison with the not unnatural annoyance excited in America by our Transatlantic policy, what are we likely to gain either for ourselves or for mankind by strengthening "British influence and British supremacy in the countries to the south of Mexico?" Why should we feel ourselves especially called upon to prevent—supposing the majority of its inhabitants should desire it—the annexation of Cuba to the United States, and what useful result can be attained by our playing sentinel for Spain over her sole remaining, and notoriously misgoverned, colony? What good right have we to insist on interference with the affairs of the native authorities at St. Domingo, or to hinder them from doing as they please with their own petty territory? No doubt, the answer will be that we are only taking wise precautions for the security of our West Indian possessions. But are these meddling and offensive precautions wise at any moment, and particularly at a critical moment like the present? Why, we make bold to say that the objects sought are not only not worth a war with America—but they are not worth a month's expectation of a war.

In glancing over the last batch of American journals, we find a pretty general recoil from the bare thought of hostilities between the United

States and Great Britain. Certainly, as the *New York Times* very justly remarks, "it is very clear that no one of these questions is important enough to warrant any serious misunderstanding with Great Britain." And a pretty extensive acquaintance with the newspapers of our own country confirms the opinion which no man who moves in general society can help entertaining, that by the people of Great Britain, without any appreciable exception, war with America would be regarded not merely as a calamity but a crime. So close is the relationship of the two peoples in blood, in government, in literature, and in religion—so multifarious are the ties which war would sever—so intimately blended and mutually dependent are the great interests of both—so vast are the injuries which each could inflict on the other, and to so little purpose—so necessary is the perpetuation of amity between them to the progress of liberal ideas and humanising institutions, that the prevention of any outbreak of hostilities between them could hardly be purchased at too high a cost. Not only would war be fraught with ruin to themselves, but the whole world, civilised and uncivilised, would suffer incalculable damage from the collision.

And yet, it is necessary for both nations, if they would prevent this issue, to watch their Governments with a keen and jealous eye. "It is out of such complications," says the *New York Times*, "paltry and inconsiderable in the interests they involve—that those international disputes arise that result in war. And the conviction is gaining possession of the public mind that, trifling as are the interests involved, and mad as would seem any thought of war, there is still danger, that through the pride, the obstinacy, and the reckless arrogance of the two Governments, our peaceful relations with Great Britain may be interrupted." How true, and yet how humiliating! Such are the disadvantages and dangers that arise out of a system of secret diplomacy! Our most precious interests, involving life itself, are played with by political adventurers.

JUDGE-MADE POLICE LAW.

AFTER a suspicious and unexplained delay, the three Recorders have reported upon the Hyde-park riot of July 1; and Sir George Grey has communicated that report, with his instructions upon it, to the very man who was himself arraigned as principal offender! Sir Richard Mayne, Commissioner of Police, undertook, of his own authority, to prohibit a public meeting in Hyde-park on the day named. The public, misunderstanding and resenting the prohibition, assembled in extraordinary numbers and with excited feelings. Sir Richard Mayne sent, to enforce his arbitrary and unintelligible order, an inadequate body; and entrusted its command to a passionate subordinate. The means taken to prevent a harmless though unseemly ebullition, thus produced an actual riot. Wounds and bruises were inflicted by the truncheons of the public-peace guardians upon persons innocent even of sibilation. And scores were looked up, by the express direction of this Sir Richard Mayne, for nearly twenty-four hours, in disgustingly filthy and crowded cells, to be discharged as soon as brought before a magistrate.

All this has been taken in evidence, and reported to the Crown. What more was deposed to, we may discover when the evidence—still unaccountably withheld—is published by authority. Meanwhile, let us note that the Recorders acknowledge to have been in communication with the police since the close of the inquiry, and to have been influenced by those communications; that they do not censure Sir Richard Mayne's proclamation, nor his absence from the scene of apprehended disturbance, nor the inadequacy of his preparations, nor his selection of a lieutenant; that they are content to regret these defalcations, and to reprimand the passionate superintendent who ordered his men to use their staves, and encouraged by word and gesture their indiscriminate assaults; and that they leave it to the discretion of the authorities to do more than indict three private constables. But in the place of decided, uncompromising discrimination between the unfortunate men who merely obeyed indiscreet orders, and the ruffians who grossly exceeded even the license of their officers, we have irrelevant eulogies upon the antecedents of Superintendent Hughes and upon the admitted excellence of the police force.

It can hardly be supposed that a verdict so apparently disproportioned to the evidence will appease the angry discontent to which the inquiry was conceded. The next fine Sunday may possibly attract to the Park multitudes determined on expressing their rekindled dissatisfaction. This is the more to be apprehended as the Recorders explicitly affirm the authority which Sir Richard Mayne so injudiciously asserted, and the people as injudiciously vindicated. It is now laid down

by legal authority, that the public are not entitled to assemble in the parks for the formal discussion of political or other questions. There will not be wanting lawyers to dispute this dictum, and still less a populace to defy it. Our own conviction is, that while open-air demonstrations, except on very special occasions, and under special conditions,—are useless, and even dangerous, to the object they are got up to serve, a wise Government would rather regulate than prevent them. The abstract right of public assemblage cannot be denied. The exercise of that right in the heart of a great city can be interdicted only from prudential considerations. It would surely, then, be just and politic to provide for the safe exercise of that right, even in the exceptional case of the metropolis. There is no building capable of accommodating a fraction of the numbers who may desire to assemble on some given occasion. Except the parks, there is now no open space in or near London convenient for such purpose. To convert those admirable pleasure-grounds,—created and maintained for the enjoyment of all,—into scenes of habitual mass-meeting, would be an intolerable mob tyranny. To assemble there at any time, is to invite the vagabondage of the largest city in the world to make part of the assembly. But why not let it be understood that a sufficient number of responsible persons, desirous of convening a Park meeting for general objects, may do so, on notifying their intention to the authorities, and receive the aid of the police to prevent the intrusion of the unwelcome? An arrangement of that kind might fail to secure a deliberative character to the proposed assemblage, but it would ensure a decorum and even dignity equally to be desired by an English public and an English Government. The spirit of our institutions regards the police as the servants of the public, not of the Government; and nothing would be more likely to repress the dangerous tendency of recent events to reverse that salutary relation, than the occasional employment of the police as guardians of the right of absolutely public meeting.

THE WORKMAN AND HIS WIFE.

PRINCE ALBERT has been expounding to the master artificers of Birmingham the importance of science to the improvement of industrial processes, and of those who carry them on. Dr. Booth, on a less conspicuous platform, has opened a discussion of the mental condition of working men's wives.

"Science and art," says the Prince, are the "conscious regulators of productive industry." To discover the laws of nature, is the function he assigns to science—to apply them, the business of art. Not the persevering efforts of common sense, not even the creative powers of genius,—he declares,—can assure one step of real progress;—in the one case, the mind merely plods on, diligently but darkly—in the other, only brilliant guesses are made, not substantial discoveries. We may laboriously pursue the path of unreasoned experience, or we may adventure upon ingenious novelties; but until we have ascertained the nature of the materials on which we work, and the laws by which our operations should be guided, we have done nothing towards lessening the toils or increasing the happiness of mankind. It is, therefore, "our bounden duty," he argues, to study those principles which the Almighty has impressed upon the universe; and to apply every discovery of this kind to the occupations which chiefly engage our thoughts and hands. Leaving to the great upper schools of the nation the study of quantities and proportions, of thoughts and words, he invites the men of Birmingham to the study of matter and form, mechanics and chemistry, architecture, painting, and sculpture.

All this is unexceptionable, so far as it goes,—but it would hardly be unexceptionable if it were all. No man at this time of day can doubt the power of scientific discovery to ameliorate the material condition of society—to cheapen food and clothing, facilitate intercourse, multiply the means of instruction and enjoyment; and only the *Times* is mean enough to sneer at the royal simplicity of mind which sets the Prince upon the exposition of rudimentary principles before an assembly familiar with their concrete manifestations. But we are glad that Prince Albert does not countenance the soulless philosophy which reckons material science the sufficient cure for social ills. Even if man were made to "live by bread alone," we should not be content with simply increasing his productive powers—we should demand a corresponding principle of distribution. The utmost that the steam-engine can do for man is to relieve him of the drudgery of physical labour. It may leave him to perish of hunger as well as to rot in idleness. It is possible to destroy the dignity of industry by multiplying its auxiliaries. It has been found that to reduce, by scientific appliance, the intelligence

required in the manufacture of a pin or a watch, is by no means to reduce the stolidity which results from the constant physical exertion of the blacksmith or the coal-miner. Hence, says Prince Albert, let us strive to seize also those laws which belong to "the sphere of the ideal and our spiritual essence"—"the laws governing the human mind and its relation to the Divine Spirit"—the laws which govern "human society, and the relation of man to man." How important are these last may be seen at this moment in a city which has applied itself with marvellous success to the uses of physical science, but in which the "relations of man to man" are trampled under foot by rival interests and blind passions—interests which social science would reconcile, and passions which spiritual law would subjugate. Modern Manchester is the creation of the steam-engine,—but the steam-engine may be superseded by some yet more marvellous mechanism, ere "strikes" cease to blemish and interrupt the prosperity of Manchester, if material dynamics are to be the exclusive study of its people.

But what of the working man's wife?—a consideration much more closely touching his character and comfort than any question of work or wages. It matters little whether the steam-engine make him its drudge, or become a drudge to him, if the mother of his children be an ignorant slattern, a fribble, or a shrew. That this is a true description of a very large proportion of Englishwomen, cannot, we fear, be disputed. Visits to the homes of the middle and working classes reveal no such painful disparity as that between the habitudes of women. The man in both classes may be tolerably on a level as to intelligence, information, sobriety, and even income; but if the wife be unable to cook well, dress cheaply, instruct her children, and entertain her husband, the chances are many that it is the working-man's wife who is thus deficient. In the manufacturing towns, where woman is a factory "hand" equally with the man, this dreadful domestic disqualification is almost inevitable. What is the cure? Radically, such an application of material and social science as shall enable the husband to dispense with the earnings of the wife. Let the steam-engine be made to work for both; or let the relations of capital and labour be so adjusted that wages shall bear a fairer proportion to the investment of industry. We cannot imagine a thoroughly effective remedy short of this. But we also believe that the better education of women in domestic duties must attend, if it do not precede, these industrial changes; and we therefore heartily applaud the proposal to add schools for wives and mothers to the colleges and institutes for working men. What Professor Maurice is doing for his own sex, let some eminent lady rise up and do for her sex.

Spirit of the Press.

Our daily and weekly contemporaries have been busily occupied during the past week in dissecting and passing judgment upon the report of the commissioners on the Hyde-park disturbances. One paper questions its impartiality, another traces the riot to the misconduct of the police and their paucity of numbers, while a third lays great stress upon the suspicious delay of the report. The actual result is thus fairly and succinctly summed up by the *Examiner* :—

That there was misconduct on the part of the mob, and misconduct also on that of the police, and that there has been punishment for the one and no punishment for the other, but simply expectations or hopes of better behaviour for the future. Considering all things, the degrees of fault on both sides, this conclusion may not be very widely wrong but certainly it does not hit the nicety of the exact right.

The Concordat between Austria and the Papal Power comes in for a large share of attention. The *Examiner* confirms the surmise we threw out last week that the infamous compact is chiefly owing to the Archduchess Sophia, the mother of the present Emperor, who was greatly indebted to the Jesuits for their assistance in securing the irregular accession of her son during the lifetime of her husband. But the measure was dictated by something more than gratitude. Having no public opinion to rely upon in any of its provinces, the Vienna Court has fallen back upon the priests :—

But at the elbow of the bewildered monarch there stand other ever-watchful Italians who promise assistance, not merely from earth but from Heaven, at the trifling price of subscribing a roll of parchment. What wonder that this Concordat was concluded, then, even at the expense of surrendering the entire control of the Austrian Church into the hands of the Pope? The Emperor was not in a state to make conditions. . . . The Emperor can now boast that he has at last enlisted some active and zealous partisans. The Dominicans and Jesuits will strain every nerve to save a monarch who promises them that free scope for religious action which they are denied in every other State of Europe. It is another step towards the precipice, but in the meantime there is something besides the sword to lean upon.

The *Spectator* carefully points out the significance of the compact and says :—

The primary political purpose of the treaty is obvious : it constitutes the Emperor of Austria Grand Master of the Roman Catholic and Reactionary party on the Continent; but the statesmen at Vienna who have agreed to such a wholesale subjection of the Imperial authority to the will of the declining Papacy must have collateral objects, which will no doubt develop themselves with the progress of years. Whatever these purposes may be, one disclosure is already made to us—that, able as the Austrian statesmen are, they are not identified with what in England we are pleased to call "the spirit of the age," but they are men of many faces, whose policy goes back to an age before Metternich.

Kossuth, in the *Atlas*, deals with the case of Colonel Tür, lately arrested at Bucharest by order of Count Coronini, and his caustic commentary derives additional interest from his own identification with the Hungarian "deserter's" early history.

M. Tür (he says) did not desert the Austrian service for the Piedmontese service; he obeyed the command of the National Government of Hungary by siding with the Italian patriots against the enemy of his own country. He gave a convincing proof of this principle of his action by the fact that when the battle of freedom was unlooked for in Lombardy, he did not accept Piedmontese service, but offered his arm to the cause of popular liberty in Baden, where he did good service, and was promoted to a colonelcy.

Looking at the event from an English point of view, Kossuth contends that the seizure was a barefaced breach of international law, seeing that the right of seizure is a territorial right restricted to one's own territory, and that Wallachia is not Austrian territory.

If Austria is allowed to do thus much; why, I see nothing to prevent her from seizing Omar Pasha himself, he happening to fall unquestionably more under the qualification of an Austrian deserter than Colonel Tür, on account of the concomitant political circumstances.

The Hungarian critic thinks the act so monstrously insulting "that if England, besides the personal reparation due to Colonel Tür (if he be yet alive), would content herself with anything less for satisfaction than the immediate evacuation of the Principalities by Austria, history would not fail to pass the judgment that England did not deserve the name, and shall have forfeited the position of an independent nation." With bitter severity he says in conclusion :—

If the English Government has not either the will or the power to assert the inviolability of the English uniform, England should not invite foreigners to enter her service.

The *Daily News* is doing good service by ventilating some of our most pressing social questions, such as the improvement of the position of women, and the better instruction of the masses. *Après* of the former, it introduces to our notice, or rather admiration, an American heroine who is doing as great a work for the cure of moral disease in the solitudes of the Sierra Nevada, in California, as is Florence Nightingale in mitigating physical suffering in the East of Europe. The self-denying labours of this little-known female missionary are thus graphically sketched :—

In that region, as well as over the exposed plains and the half-barbaric towns of California, a woman—a delicately-nurtured lady—is making her way alone, bearing fatigue and hardship, and encountering danger of every sort, in the hope of achieving a great social good. This lady's name is Sarah Pellatt. She is, we believe, a native of New England. At any rate, she is best known there. In common with multitudes of her countrymen and countrywomen, she mourns over the moral blight which ruins, in almost every new settlement, the political prospects of her nation. Multitudes of Americans grieve over the spirit and habits which, in California, as nearer home, convert the finest opportunity of establishing civilization into a dissemination of barbarism; but this lady is not satisfied with grieving. Convinced, as our British magistrates are throughout the land, that nearly the whole amount of violent crime proceeds from intemperance, she has gone, alone and single-hearted, to try what she can do among the Californian gold-diggers, to wean them from spirit drinking, and raise them out of their gross habits and savage passions. Few of the most robust men in the colony have undergone such toil as this self-appointed missionary; and few of the bravest have had to encounter such risks from accident and violence. Yet, at the last accounts, she was safe and well, and busy, and obtaining great success in her object. She drops into a mining hamlet, talks to the men when their work is done, or calls them together to a familiar lecture; shows them how they waste their gains, their health, their respectability, their life, by their indulgence in spirit-drinking; and is so wholly engrossed by her object as to drive from other minds, as completely as from her own, all notion of misconception, or of personal danger from human hands. Every hut and tent is open to her, and the entrance is guarded by men who keep sober for her sake. The roughest voices are tamed, the profanest speech is purified where she appears; and tears run in streams from eyes which have not wept since the innocent days of childhood. Such is her present success, guaranteed as she and her disciples believe, by the springing up of temperance societies wherever she has been. Everywhere she is revered as a saint, and guarded as a sister. "In all her wanderings among the men of the hills," says an eye-witness, "her ear has never been insulted by a libertine remark, nor pained by an unkind word."

Taking as a text the sound remark of the Dean of Hereford, that "education ought to be supplied so cheap that the poor could pay for it; yet so good that the employers of labour could avail themselves of it for their children," the *Daily News* holds up to admiration and emulation the successful efforts of the worthy Dean at King's Sombourn. The story, though familiar, will bear repetition :—

Dean Dawes, who is Dean, we are glad to say,

on account of his labours at King's Sombourn, had taken a difficult task in hand when he accepted the incumbency of that parish. He found a population of 1,125 souls scattered over a superficial extent of 8,000 acres. The parish was purely agricultural. The poor-rates were so heavy as to give it a bad notoriety over the neighbouring parishes. In fact, there can be no question that King's Sombourn was in a position rather below that of the ordinary parishes of the county. Mr. Dawes opened his school in 1842, and the ordinary state of education in the parish and the neighbourhood may be judged of by the fact that writing in 1846, four years after the establishment of the school, he tells us that three brothers from a neighbouring parish, induced evidently by its successful working during these four years, had lately entered themselves at the school, not one of whom—the eldest being fourteen years of age—could read fluently words of one syllable. These brothers, by their parents' consent, were willing to walk four miles to get the education which was not obtainable at home. Well, Mr. Dawes, in 1842, thinking that something might be done to get rid of the ignominy which its depth of ignorance attached to his parish, reorganised his national school. He, of course, took care to look after the competence of the master, and the organisation of the establishment. He began with 38 children. In 1843 these had increased to 106. In 1844 they had increased to 110, and the numbers in two successive years are marked by 144 and 158. Here are signs of life. But we do not see them all. Not only had the numbers increased, but the voluntary payments had increased beyond that proportion. Taking the statistics for a few years longer we find that the total amount of school payments in 1843 had been 66*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, of which 7*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* had been paid for books alone, an expense falling upon the children or the parents. In 1849 the payments had risen to 164*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, of which the payments for books were 39*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* The difference in these two estimates is striking. In the course of six years we find that the voluntary payment made for books had risen from about 12 per cent. to 25 per cent. Nothing can be a clearer proof of the value of the system introduced by Mr. Dawes than this.

PRINCE ALBERT AT BIRMINGHAM.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the Midland Institute, about to be erected in Birmingham, and intended to combine the general features of a literary and scientific institution with those of a school of industrial science, was performed on Thursday by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Prince arrived by the railway soon after twelve o'clock, and was received by the Mayor and Town Council at the station. A suitable address having been presented to his Royal Highness, a procession was formed, and proceeded to the site of the Institute, in Paradise-street. The inhabitants along the line of route, which was of considerable length, had, with scarcely an exception, decorated their houses with various loyal devices and a profusion of banners, which, flaunting in bright sunshine, would have produced a brilliant and striking effect. Unfortunately, however, the effect of the display was considerably marred by the unpropitious weather. A cold and drizzling rain set in early in the morning, and continued throughout the day; but it did not damp the loyal ardour of the multitudes who thronged the streets. Previously to the laying of the stone, an address was read by Lord Calthorpe, stating the origin and aim of the Institute, and referring in very flattering terms to the Great Exhibition, and Prince Albert's connexion with it. In his reply, the Prince expressed his entire concurrence in these objects, adding :—

And most heartily do I join with you in congratulating the country, that not even such a war as that in which we are now engaged, calculated as it is to enlist our warmest sympathies, and to engage our more immediate interest, can divert Englishmen from the noble work of fostering the arts of peace and endeavouring to give a wider scope to the blessings of freedom and civilization.

The Rev. Grantham Yorke offered up a prayer for the blessing of God on the work undertaken; and with the customary ceremonies the stone was "well and truly fixed." Two other addresses—making altogether seven—one from the clergy, and one from the council and officers of the Queen's Hospital, were presented to the Prince; and the performance of the National Anthem closed the proceedings. The next ceremony was a luncheon in the Town-hall; Lord Calthorpe in the chair, and a host of conspicuous country gentlemen supporting him, including Earl Stanhope, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Hatherton, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Harry Smith, Lord Ashburton, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Muntz, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir John Pakington, the Bishop of Manchester, and Lord Wrottesley. The proceedings after the luncheon were of the ordinary kind—toasts and speeches. Lord Calthorpe, the President of the Institute, proposed the toast, "The Health of Prince Albert and the other members of the Royal family." His Royal Highness, in reply, delivered the following speech :—

I am much obliged to you, my lord, for proposing my health in such kind terms, and I cannot but be much gratified by the cordial reception which you, gentlemen, have been pleased to give to this toast. It has been a great pleasure to me to have been able to participate, in however trifling a degree, in a work which I do not look upon as a simple act of worldly wisdom on the part of this great town and locality, but as one of the first public acknowledgments of a principle which is daily forcing its way among us, and is destined to play a great and important part in the future development of this nation and of the world in general—(cheers)—I mean the introduction of science and art as the conscious regulators of productive industry. The courage and spirit of enterprise with which an immense amount of capital is embarked in industrial pursuits, and the skill and indefatigable perseverance with which these are carried on in this country, cannot but excite universal admiration; but in all our operations, whether agricul-

tural or manufacturing, it is not we who operate, but the laws of nature, which we have set in operation. (Cheers.) It is, then, of the highest importance that we should know these laws, in order to know what we are about, and the reason why certain things are which occur daily under our hands, and what course we are to pursue with regard to them. Without such knowledge we are condemned to one of three states: Either we merely go on to do things just as our fathers did, and for no better reason than because they did them so (laughter); or, trusting to some personal authority, we adopt at random the recommendation of some specious, in a speculative hope that it may answer; or, lastly, and this is the most favourable case—we ourselves improve upon certain processes; but this can only be the result of an experience hardly earned and dearly bought, and which, after all, can only embrace a comparatively short space of time, and a small number of experiments. (Cheers.) From none of these causes can we hope for much progress; for the mind, however ingenious, has no materials to work with, and remains in presence of phenomena the causes of which are hidden from it. But these laws of nature—these Divine laws—are capable of being discovered and understood, and of being taught, and made our own. This is the task of science; and, while science discovers and teaches these laws, art teaches their application. (Loud cheers.) No pursuit is, therefore, too insignificant not to be capable of becoming the subject both of a science and an art. The fine arts (as far as they relate to painting and sculpture), which are sometimes confounded with art in general, rest on the application of the laws of form and colour, and what may be called the science of the beautiful. They do not rest on any arbitrary theory on the modes of producing pleasurable emotions, but follow fixed laws, more difficult, perhaps, to seize than those regulating the material world, because belonging partly to the sphere of the ideal and our spiritual essence, yet perfectly appreciable and teachable, both abstractedly and historically, from the works of different ages and nations. No human pursuits make any material progress until science be brought to bear upon them. We have seen, accordingly, many of them slumber for centuries; but from the moment that science has touched them with her magic wand they have sprung forward, and taken strides which amaze and almost awe the beholder. Look at the transformation which has gone on around us since the laws of gravitation, electricity, magnetism, and the expansive power of heat, have become known to us. (Cheers.) It has altered our whole state of existence—one might say, the whole face of the globe! We owe this to science, and science alone, and she has other treasures in store for us if we will but call her to our assistance. (Cheers.) It is sometimes objected by the ignorant that science is uncertain and changeable; and they point to the many exploded theories which have been superseded by others as a proof that the present knowledge may be also unsound, and, after all, not worth having. But they are not aware that while they think to cast blame upon science, they bestow, in fact, the highest praise upon her. For that is precisely the difference between science and prejudice; that the latter keeps stubbornly to its position, whether disproved or not, while the former is an unarrestable movement towards the fountain of truth—caring little for cherished authorities or sentiments, but continually progressing—feeling no false shame at her short-comings, but, on the contrary, the highest pleasure, when freed from an error, at having advanced another step towards the attainment of Divine truth—a pleasure not even intelligible to the pride of ignorance. We also hear, not unfrequently, science and practice, scientific knowledge and common sense, contrasted as antagonistic. A strange error! For science is eminently practical, and must be so, as she sees and knows what she is doing; while mere common practice is condemned to work in the dark, applying natural ingenuity to unknown powers to obtain a known result. Far be it from me to undervalue the creative power of genius, or to treat shrewd common sense as worthless without knowledge. But nobody will tell me that the same genius would not take an incomparably higher flight if supplied with all the means which knowledge can impart; or that common sense does not become in fact, only truly powerful when in possession of the materials upon which judgment is to be exercised. (Cheers.) The study of the laws by which the Almighty governs the universe is therefore our bounden duty. Of these laws our great academies and seats of education have, rather arbitrarily, selected only two spheres or groups (as I may call them), as essential parts of our national education—the laws which regulate quantities and proportions, which form the subject of mathematics, and the laws regulating the expression of our thoughts through the medium of language—that is to say, grammar, which finds its purest expression in the classical languages. These laws are most important branches of knowledge; their study trains and elevates the mind. But they are not the only ones; there are others which we cannot disregard—which we cannot do without. There are, for instance, the laws governing the human mind and its relation to the Divine Spirit—the subjects of logic and metaphysics. There are those which govern our bodily nature and its connexion with the soul—the subject of physiology and psychology. Those which govern human society and the relations between man and man—the subjects of politics, jurisprudence, and political economy, and many others. While of the laws just mentioned some have been recognised as essentials of education in different institutions, and some will, in the course of time, more fully assert their right to recognition, the laws regulating matter and form are those which will constitute the chief object of your pursuits, and as the principle of subdivision of labour is the one most congenial to our age, I would advise you to keep to this speciality, and to follow with undivided attention chiefly the sciences of mechanics, physics, and chemistry, and the fine arts in painting, sculpture, and architecture. You will thus have conferred an inestimable boon upon your country, and in a short time have the satisfaction of witnessing the beneficial results upon our national powers of production. Other parts of the country will, I doubt not, emulate your example, and I live in hopes that all these institutions will some day find a central point of union, and thus complete their national organisation. (Loud cheers.) Thanking you once more for having allowed me to assist at the

foundation of your institution, I wish it growth, vigour, and prosperity with all my heart.

Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir Harry Smith, the Bishop of Manchester, Lord Ashburton, and Lord Lyttelton, were among the speakers who followed. The toast of "The Bishops, Clergy, and Ministers of Religion," was responded to in an eloquent address by the Lord Bishop of Manchester.

The Prince left the Birmingham station for Windsor shortly after four o'clock.

THE REPORT ON THE HYDE-PARK DISTURBANCES.

The report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the disturbances in Hyde-park, on Sunday, July 1, has at length been published. After reviewing in detail the evidence taken before them, they conclude as follows: "After full inquiry into the complaints submitted to our consideration, we have deemed it our duty to report misconduct on the part of various members of the police—a result the more to be regretted on account of the high character of that body; but if excesses were shown to have been committed by some, ample testimony was also borne to the moderation and forbearance of other members of the same body on the same occasion; and, whatever blame may attach to individuals, it was through the exertions of the police that accidents were prevented in the park, and property in that vicinity protected from damage. When the events of the day are properly appreciated, we think they will not be found to afford any just ground for lessening the confidence of the public—a confidence founded on the experience of twenty-six years—in the general good conduct and efficiency of the Metropolitan Police." Subjoined to this document is a long letter to Sir Richard Mayne, containing the Home Secretary's remarks upon the report. Sir George Grey directs particular attention to it, and desires that injunctions may be given to all the officers of the police to exercise a strict control over their men, and carefully to restrain them from any acts of needless violence. "The police will receive the full support of the Government in the execution of the important duties they have to perform, but those duties can only be usefully or efficiently performed by a cautious abstinence from any abuse of power, and from all acts which, if not strictly illegal, indicate a want of the temper and discretion which are peculiarly requisite in persons charged with the preservation of the public peace, and which Sir George Grey is happy to know generally characterise the Metropolitan Police." As regards the case of Superintendent Hughes, the letter continues: "After taking into account all the circumstances as detailed by the Commissioners, and after considering the long service of Superintendent Hughes in the force, and the general approval with which he had during such service discharged duties requiring great judgment and discretion, Sir G. Grey is of opinion that, while it is necessary to mark with censure the conduct which the Commissioners have thought justly liable to blame, his dismissal from his office would be harsh and uncalled for. You will convey to him the disapproval of the Secretary of State of his want of forbearance and judgment on this occasion, and enjoin upon him in the strongest terms the necessity of maintaining perfect self-control in the performance of his highly responsible duties, and of checking, both by his example and his orders, any unnecessary violence on the part of those under his command. In connexion with this part of the report, I am to direct attention to the recommendation of the commissioners, in which Sir G. Grey entirely concurs, that on occasions similar to that of the 1st July, a superior officer of the police ought to be on the spot." Respecting the confinement of the persons taken into custody at the Vine-street Station, the remarks of the Commissioners on the defective nature of the arrangements with regard to the numbers sent to that station, and the inadequate provision made for their accommodation, appear to Sir George Grey to be fully warranted by the facts; and although he has been informed that the want of any provision for sending a portion of the prisoners, in the first instance, to other stations, arose from the number having greatly exceeded what was anticipated, he is not aware of any satisfactory reason for a larger number not having been removed from Vine-street to other stations after the insufficiency of the accommodation in Vine-street had been ascertained. The Commissioners advert to the difficulty of identifying policemen, and they give the statement of several witnesses, that the scroll or border of the number round the letter on the coat confused their sight, and was a great impediment in ascertaining the number. On this, Sir George Grey remarks, that he is not aware that any better means of identification can be provided than the use of the numbers and divisional letters, but these ought to be made as distinct as possible; and he desires it to be considered whether any alteration can be made in the manner of affixing these numbers and letters in order to afford greater facility for prompt and easy identification.

A "London and Paris Joint-Stock Bank" has been projected here. The capital is to be 600,000*l.*, with one half paid-up when a charter of incorporation is obtained. The business proposed to be transacted is the ordinary business of a London bank; and in addition a branch in Paris is to be established for similar purposes, while the two will operate in the transmission of money and the facilitation of commercial dealings between England and France. The scheme appears before the public in a mature shape, with a court of directors, officers, and so on: the chairman is Mr. George Alexander Hamilton, M.P.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

At a Privy Council held in Windsor Castle on Wednesday, Mr. Labouchere was sworn in as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and kissed hands. Sir Hamilton Seymour was sworn of the Privy Council, and took his seat. At the Court, the Duke of Somerset had audience of the Queen, and delivered to Her Majesty the insignia of the Garter worn by his father. Captain Robert McClure had an audience, and the Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. Sir George Grey, Lord Palmerston, the Duke of Argyll, and Earl Granville, had audiences of the Queen.

Her Majesty gave a theatrical entertainment in St. George's Hall on Wednesday, in honour of the birthday of the Princess Royal. Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals* was the play.

Amongst the visitors at the Castle have been the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Spencer, Viscount Canning, Viscount Torrington, Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Palmerston.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived in town on Friday afternoon from Paris.

General Simpson arrived in London on Sunday night.

The Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, M.P., has arrived in town from Hawarden Castle, Sir Stephen Glynne's seat in Flintshire.

Lord Stanley is spoken of in Paisley as a probable candidate for the representation of that burgh, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

Mr. Mowatt, M.P., is confined to the house from ill health; his sight, also, is much affected, so that he is, for the present, unable to write letters or transact business of any kind; and his physician strongly recommends absolute rest and quietude for a time.—*Cambridge Independent*.

The Wells election has terminated in the return of the Conservative candidate. The contest was sharp, but at the close of the poll Captain Jolliffe was twenty-five a-head of his antagonist Sergeant Kinglake.

Mr. Edward Archer Wilde has been appointed Junior Clerk of Assize on the Oxford Circuit, in place of his relative, the present Lord Truro, resigned.

The health of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel is reported to be better; and it is hoped that he will now make favourable progress.

Mr. Disraeli, M.P., has left Hughendon Manor, on a visit to the Marquis of Salisbury, at Hatfield.

Mr. Labouchere has appointed Mr. Higgins of the Colonial-office, to act temporarily as his private secretary.

We (*Stamford Mercury*) regret to learn that Col. Sibthorp, M.P., is in a dangerous condition.

Letters have been received from the Rev. Dr. Duff, describing the narrow escape from shipwreck of the steamer in which that eminent missionary sailed from Trieste. A tempest suddenly arose in the Mediterranean. The vessel was obliged to abandon, or was driven from the usual track. The fires on board were extinguished by the waves breaking in, and the steamer was rendered comparatively unmanageable among the islands of the Levant. At last, however, it reached Alexandria, though four days behind the appointed time. This is the fourth narrow escape Dr. Duff has made at sea.

Major-General Harding has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, in the room of Major-General Knollys, resigned.

On dit that the preliminaries of a matrimonial alliance have been arranged between Sir Robert Peel, M.P., and the Hon. Miss Hay, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

Miscellaneous News.

The accounts from the King's County represent it to be in a dangerous state from the Ribbon system, which appears to have spread extensively over that and the adjoining counties.

Messrs. Lewis, Cowan, and Son's tallow warehouse and soap manufactory was on Friday morning destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at 10,000*l.*

The *Taunton Courier* mentions that the hills in the neighbourhood of Coombe St. Nicholas, Chard, Somerset, were covered with snow to some depth on Wednesday morning.

The Earl of Southesk has appointed a missionary on his estate. He has also ordered a house to be built at the Scotstown, as a Sabbath school-room, and for holding meetings in for religious service.—*Perthshire Courier*.

The town of Hertford has adopted a resolution, without a single dissentient voice, to found a public library. Islington, following the example of the City, has rejected the new law, while Tunbridge Wells has done the same by a large majority.

A fine little girl, aged about three years, and who appears to be very respectably connected, was the other evening stolen from the station of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, while her guardians were on the eve of starting with her for Greenock.

A public meeting will be held in Willis's Rooms to-morrow (Thursday), H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, in furtherance of the "Nightingale Fund." The promoters of the meeting include a long array of distinguished persons.

Mr. Caird, "the late Agricultural Commissioner" for the *Times*, has addressed a second letter to that journal, on the "Wheat crop of 1855." He reiterates his former estimates, advises the English farmer not to miss the present prices, and warns him

that by May and June, the Americans, encouraged by our high prices, may have poured into our markets a large quantity of corn and flour. A correspondent of the *Daily News*, a farmer, estimates the required importations as high as 5,000,000 quarters.

Of the 300 emigrants who landed a few days since at Liverpool from America, it is stated that a considerable portion were Irish, and chiefly from the county of Cork. They allege as the reasons of their return the great scarcity of employment and the efforts of the Know-Nothing party in the United States to discourage the Irish immigration.

From every part of Ireland we learn that the fine weather of the last fortnight has been turned to good account in sowing the last of the potato crop, and sowing wheat, of which an immense quantity has been put down. The industry of the agricultural classes was never more actively exercised, and rents are paid with most exemplary punctuality.

St. Matthew's Church, Brixton, of which until the last few days the Rev. Dr. John Vaughan was the incumbent, has been sequestered, the Bishop of Winchester having accepted the resignation tendered by the reverend gentleman. The benefice, which is worth 500*l.* a year, is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Mormon delusion is fast evaporating in this neighbourhood, where, for the last twelve months, a couple of "elders" have in vain attempted to propagate the pernicious doctrines of their noted chief, Brigham Young. As a proof of the unsuccessful character of their mission, we may mention that the Public-hall, Bath-place, in which the Mormonite meetings have hitherto been held, has been let to a glass and china dealer for business purposes.—*Taunton Courier*.

On the 1st November, 1854, the stock of cotton in the United Kingdom amounted to 805,150 bales; this year, 544,500; in 1854, there were 160,000 tons of sugar, this year only 75,000; in 1854, there were 62,870,000 pounds of tea in store, this year 64,612,000; of coffee, 12,500 tons, and 10,500, respectively; of rice, 7,642 tons, and 9,340; of tallow, 30,070 casks, and 23,092.

The Working Men's College numbers at this time 250 students, being a marked increase upon the last term. The attendance is remarkably steady, and we are informed that many of the young men, and especially those in the drawing class, are displaying abilities of a high order. A great desire to learn French manifests itself among the students, seventy of whom attend the class in which that language is taught. Although the fees of the Working Men's College are all but nominal, the institution is nearly self-supporting. The public was some time since informed that a similar college had been opened at Cambridge, and will now learn with satisfaction that there is every possibility that one will shortly be available to the working classes of Oxford.

At Lydney, on Thursday week, Samuel Hawkins, was drunk, and challenged any man in a beerhouse to drink three pints of old beer and three half-pints of rum for a wager of 10*s.* The challenge was accepted by a man named Walker. The liquor was poured into half-pint glasses, and the two men drank three half-pints each in less than five minutes. The bet was to be won by the man who drank the spirits first. Walker swallowed the rum a little before the other. As soon as Hawkins had taken his quantity he fell back against the wall. Walker seized him by the collar and dragged him outside the door, and then demanded the bet, as he had fairly won it. Hawkins was carried into the house insensible, and something was administered to him to make him sick. A few minutes afterwards Walker fell down under a wall near the Cross Keys, in a similarly dreadful state, and neither of them spoke afterwards. Both expired the same night in dreadful agony.

Law and Police.

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S CASE.—The Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, on the application of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, granted a rule, calling upon the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury to show cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding him to require, by writing under his hand, the Reverend George Anthony Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton, to appear before him according to the Church Discipline Act (the 3rd and 4th of Victoria, chap. 86), and to proceed against him according to law. It appears that the Archbishop declines to proceed on the report of the Commissioners, appointed at the instance of the Rev. Joseph Ditcher, "unless told by the constitutional legal tribunal that he is bound to do so," because if he heard and determined the matter himself, or if the party accused did not appear, his decision "would not have due weight with the members of the Church."

THE METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.—CHURCH-RATES.—On Wednesday, in the Bail Court, Mr. Sergeant Shee moved for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to the churchwardens of St. Clement Danes, ordering them to convene a meeting of the parishioners under a recent Act for the better regulation of the local management of the Metropolis, and to proceed to an election of vestrymen and auditors. The affidavits stated, that by 18th and 19th Vic., c. cxx, the vestry to be elected in any parish was to consist of persons rated upon a rental of not less than 40*l.* a year, and no person should be qualified to be elected a member of such vestry unless he was the occupier of a house, &c., and rated upon such rental. A meeting was convened under the act for the election of vestrymen and auditors, when the churchwardens refused to allow certain persons to be put in nomination. These parties tendered themselves

as voters, and were rejected on the ground, that they had not paid a Church-rate, which had been struck in May, 1854. The parties showed by the affidavits why they did not pay this rate. They contended it was not a "legal rate," as it was made for other purposes than the repairs of the Church. They had been summoned before a magistrate for the non-payment of the rate, when the hearing was adjourned; but, on the day of adjournment, the churchwardens did not appear, and the summons was dismissed. There was no power of trying the validity of the rate, unless the churchwardens took the initiative, and that they would not do. The interference of the Court was now sought for, on the ground that the churchwardens had acted illegally. His Lordship granted a rule nisi.

MR. W. H. BARBER, the attorney who was transported for life on a charge of complicity in the celebrated will forgeries, and was afterwards "pardoned"—as being innocent—has at length succeeded in obtaining permission to take out and renew his certificate; a right he had repeatedly but vainly sought to establish since his return from New South Wales, and which was only granted last week, by Lord Campbell, on consideration of new matter submitted by Mr. Barber.

SCOTT v. THE CHURCHWARDENS OF ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.—JUDGMENT.—This was an appeal from a conviction relative to the rating of a house situated in Wellington-street, Strand, occupied by the Working Men's Educational Union. Lord Campbell, in giving the judgment of the Court, said the question to be decided in this case was whether the "Working Men's Educational Union," as described in the second annual report of that society, was a society for the purposes of "science, literature, and the fine arts," within the 6th and 7th Vic., cap. xxxvi., so that the house occupied by the society was exempt from rating to the relief of the poor. This was a very laudable society; but the Court considered it did not come within the meaning of the act. The society used science, literature, and the fine arts, as a part of the means for gaining their objects; but the direct object for which it was instituted could not be connected with the direct promotion of science, literature, and the fine arts, and therefore it did not come within the exemption of the act. Judgment for the respondents.

DAVIES v. PRATT.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday, in this case an application was made to show cause against a rule for the defendant to pay the costs, amounting to 1,082*l.* The Chief Justice, however, decided to make the rule absolute. We understand that Mr. Davies has sought the protection of the Insolvent Court.

Literature.

The Song of Hiawatha. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. London: David Bogue.

MR. LONGFELLOW'S new poem is both novel and beautiful,—one that will establish and extend his fame as the greatest of American poets, and great among the poets of the world. We cannot better describe its subject than in his own words: "This Indian Edda—if I may so call it—is founded on a tradition prevalent among the North American Indians, of a personage of miraculous birth, who was sent among them to clear their rivers, forests, and fishing-grounds, and to teach them the arts of peace. He was known among different tribes by the several names of Michabou, Chiabo, Manabozho, and Hiawatha. Mr. Schoolcraft gives an account of him in his *Algic Researches*; and in his *History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States*, may be found the Iroquois form of the tradition, derived from the verbal narrations of an Onondaga chief. Into this old tradition, I have woven other curious Indian legends. The scene of the poem is among the Ojibways on the southern shore of Lake Superior, in the region between the Pictured Rocks and the Grand Sable." This is the prose version of its origin and materials: the poetical account of its birth is this:—

"Should you ask me, whence these stories?

Whence these legends and traditions,
With the odours of the forest,
With the dew and damp of meadows,
With the curling smoke of wigwams,
With the rushing of great rivers,
With their frequent repetitions,
And their wild reverberations,
As of thunder in the mountains?

I should answer, I should tell you,
'From the forests and the prairies,
From the great lakes of the Northland,
From the land of the Ojibways,
From the land of the Dakotahs,
From the mountains, moors, and fenlands,
Where the heron, the Shuh-shuh-gah,
Feeds among the reeds and rushes,
I repeat them as I heard them
From the lips of Newadaha,
The musician, the sweet-singer."

The subject is undoubtedly well chosen, and has been well studied. Mr. Longfellow reproduces in his verse the wild and picturesque scenes, and the simple, rude, but poetic character of the Indian life; and preserves traditions and legendary lore which will charm the future, when all traces of Ojibways and Dakotahs have passed away. The appeal of the poem will have its sure and universal response:—

"Ye who love a nation's legends,
Love the ballads of a people,

That like voices from afar off
Call to us to pause and listen,
Speak in tones so plain and childlike,
Scarcely can the ear distinguish
Whether they are sung or spoken;—
Listen to this Indian Legend,
To this Song of Hiawatha!
Ye whose hearts are fresh and simple,
Who have faith in God and nature,
Who believe, that in all ages
Every human heart is human,
That in even savage bosoms,
There are longings, yearnings, strivings
For the good they comprehend not,
That the feeble hands and helpless,
Groping blindly in the darkness,
Touch God's right hand in that darkness
And are lifted up and strengthened;—
Listen to this simple story,
To this Song of Hiawatha!"

In the latter part of this extract, a great, glorious truth is beautifully and forcibly put; and it will long and often be breathed to men in these memorable and expressive lines.

While we praise this "Song of Hiawatha" for the novelty and inherent interest of its subject, so do we, also, because it is an American subject treated by an American poet—and, as such, it is particularly welcome. But we do not carry our notions on this latter point so far, as, not only to commend Mr. Longfellow's present choice, but also to warn off all American poets from old-world themes, and to point them to the peculiar features of their own mighty landscapes, and to the people and incidents of the past which they have witnessed, as the only proper subjects for a national poetry. There would be a mischievous mistake in such counsel,—except so far as it says, Be not imitators, but originators. Yet some push the idea of *nationality* till, on the principle it involves, one might ask, where is the great English poem on an *English* subject?—and would it have been better that Milton had written a *King Arthur* instead of a *Paradise Lost* and a *Comus*? or that Spenser had taken a subject having for its persons a hoary Druid and a blue-bedaubed, breechesless Briton, rather than one with "the gentle Una," and "the Red-cross Knight"?

The metre of this poem is novel to English literature. It appears that it is not an invention of Mr. Longfellow's, but adopted by him from the Finlandic poetry. Mr. William Howitt has called attention to this fact; he himself having published, some time since, some translated specimens from Finlandic poets, in this their own peculiar and characteristic verse. Mr. Longfellow has thoroughly mastered the measure, and uses it with a gracefulness and ease, which will give it place as an established form of verse, and a useful and pleasant addition to the modes of our poets. It is a sweet and musical verse, capable of considerable variety within a narrow range; but always has one undersounding melancholy tone, by which its application to differing subjects is limited: although it is exquisitely adapted to this poem of Indian life and legend, with its simplicity and sameness, its child-like fancy, its wild, monotonous chant, and its seemingly-constant shadow on the path.

Our first illustrative extract describes the beginning of Hiawatha's love:—

"Only once he paused or halted,
Paused to purchase heads of arrows
Of the ancient Arrow-maker,
In the land of the Dakotahs,
Where the falls of Minnehaha
Flash and gleam in shining reaches,
Leap and laugh among the woodlands.

There the ancient Arrow-maker
Made his arrow-heads of sandstone,
Arrow-heads of chalcedony,
Arrow-heads of flint and jasper,
Smoothed and sharpened at the edges,
Hard and polished, keen and costly.

With him dwelt his dark-eyed daughter,
Wayward as the Minnehaha,
With her moods of shade and sunshine,
Eyes that smiled and frowned alternate,
Feet as rapid as the river,
Tresses flowing like the water,
And as musical a laughter;
And he named her from the river,
From the waterfall he named her,
Minnehaha, Laughing Water.

Was it then for heads of arrows,
Arrow-heads of chalcedony,
Arrow-heads of flint and jasper,
That my Hiawatha halted
In the land of the Dakotahs?

Was it not to see the maiden,
See the face of Laughing Water
Peeping from behind the curtain,
Hear the rustling of her garments
From behind the waving curtain,
As one sees the Minnehaha
Gleaming, glancing through the branches,
As one hears the Laughing Water
From behind its screen of branches?

Who shall say what thoughts and visions
Fill the fiery brains of young men?
Who shall say what dreams of beauty
Filled the heart of Hiawatha?
All he told to old Nokomis,
When he reached the lodge at sunset,
Was the meeting with his father,
Was his fight with Mudjekeewis;
Not a word he said of arrows,
Not a word of Laughing Water."

After a while, Hiawatha went to seek the

Laughing Water as his bride; and thus he spake to her father, the ancient Arrow-maker:—

"After many years of warfare,
Many years of strife and bloodshed,
There is peace between the Ojibways
And the tribe of the Dacotahs.
Thus continued Hiawatha,
And then added, speaking slowly,
'That this peace may last for ever,
And our hands be clasped more closely,
And our hearts be more united,
Give me as my wife this maiden,
Minnehaha, Laughing Water,
Loveliest of Dacotah women!'
And the ancient Arrow-maker
Paused a moment ere he answered,
Smoked a little while in silence,
Looked at Hiawatha proudly,
Fondly looked at Laughing Water,
And made answer very gravely:
'Yes, if Minnehaha wishes;
Let your heart speak, Minnehaha!'
And the lovely Laughing Water
Seemed more lovely as she stood there,
Neither willing nor reluctant,
As she went to Hiawatha,
Softly took the seat beside him,
While she said, and blushed to say it,
'I will follow you, my husband.'
This was Hiawatha's wooing!
Thus it was he won the daughter
Of the ancient Arrow-maker,
In the land of the Dacotahs."

The poet then describes how "pleasant was the journey homeward," as "over wide and rushing waters, in his arms he bore the maiden;" and how—

"All the travelling winds went with them
O'er the meadow, through the forest;
All the stars of night looked at them,
Watched with sleepless eyes their slumber;
From his ambush in the oak-tree
Peeped the squirrel, Adjidaumo,
Watched with eager eyes the lovers;
And the rabbit, the Wabasso,
Scampered from the path before them,
Peering, peeping from his burrow,
Sat erect upon his haunches,
Watched with curious eyes the lovers.
Pleasant was the journey homeward!
All the birds sang loud and sweetly
Songs of happiness and heart's ease;
Sang the blue-bird, the Owassa,
'Happy are you, Hiawatha,
Having such a wife to love you!'
Sang the Opechee, the robin,
'Happy are you, Laughing Water,
Having such a noble husband!'
From the sky the sun benignant
Looked upon them through the branches,
Saying to them, 'O my children,
Love is sunshine, hate is shadow,
Life is checkered shade and sunshine,
Rule by love, O Hiawatha!'
From the sky the moon looked at them,
Filled the lodge with mystic splendours,
Whispered to them, 'O my children,
Day is restless, night is quiet,
Man imperious, woman feeble;
Half is mine, although I follow;
Rule by patience, Laughing Water!'"

We have preferred that our extracts should represent rather freely the treatment of one incident, instead of very partially bringing forward several. But we must add another, in which the Indian futurity is described, in connexion with certain mystic rites at the death of Chibiabos, "the sweet-singer," who was drowned, through the mischief of the Evil Spirits:—

"Then they summoned Chibiabos,
From his grave beneath the waters,
From the sands of Gitchee Gumee
Summoned Hiawatha's brother.
And so mighty was the magic
Of that cry and invocation,
That he heard it as he lay there
Underneath the Big-Sea-Water;
From the sand he rose and listened,
Heard the music and the singing,
Came, obedient to the summons,
To the doorway of the wigwam,
But to enter they forbade him.
Through a chink a coal they gave him,
Through the door a burning fire-brand;
Ruler in the Land of Spirits,
Ruler o'er the dead, they made him,
Telling him a fire to kindle
For all those that died thereafter,
Camp-fires for their night encampments
On their solitary journey
To the kingdom of Ponemah,
To the land of the Hereafter.
From the village of his childhood,
From the homes of those that knew him,
Passing silent through the forest,
Like a smoke-wreath wafted sideways,
Slowly vanished Chibiabos!
Where he passed, the branches moved not,
Where he trod, the grasses bent not,
And the fallen leaves of last year
Made no sound beneath his footsteps.
Four whole days he journeyed onward
Down the pathway of the dead men;
On the dead-man's strawberry feasted,
Crossed the melancholy river,
On the swinging log he crossed it,
Came unto the Lake of Silver,
In the stone canoe was carried
To the Islands of the Blessed.
To the land of ghosts and shadows.
On that journey, moving slowly,
Many weary spirit saw he,
Panting under heavy burdens
Laden with war-clubs, bows and arrows,
Robes of fur, and pots and kettles,
And with food that friends had given
For that solitary journey."

'Ah! why do the living,' said they,
'Lay such heavy burdens on us!
Better were it to go naked,
Better were it to go fasting,
Than to bear such heavy burdens
On our long and weary journey!'"

In some places Mr. Longfellow has beautifully woven Indian words into his verse: perhaps they are too frequent, especially as their signification is generally given; but they certainly give to the poem an atmosphere of its own, and the poet's ear told him that their long full vowel sounds greatly heighten the musicalness of the verse.

It is impossible to a reader of simple and healthy taste, to be other than charmed by this beautiful poem; and we have said that it is worthy of Longfellow, and confirms his poet-claim to fame and honour. But it must not be called a great poem. It gives no challenge to our Tennyson and Browning; nor is it, to our feeling, so rich in good things as the poet's own *Evangeline*; nor has it the thought and passion which are so much more, and more precious, than even the truest comprehension and fairest fancy that ever gave artistic form to historical or traditional materials. This is not the time—when our young poets are disposed waywardly to neglect, or boldly to ignore, the art that has given worthy and enduring forms to the works of the great poets—it is not the time to speak slightly of constructive talent so conscientiously educated as Mr. Longfellow's. But, though genial appreciation of his great gifts and merits, and gratitude for the delight he occasions us, almost irresistibly impose silence on our criticism,—a true judgment of Mr. Longfellow's place amongst poets, as further settled by his *Song of Hiawatha*, demands that it be said, that he is great in that second rank of poets which is marked by formative and plastic power, rather than on the first, amongst those of creative imagination.

A History of the Christian Church. By Dr. CHARLES HASE, Professor of Theology in the University of Jena. Translated from the Seventh and much improved German Edition. By Professor C. E. BLUMENTHAL (Dickinson College), and Rev. C. P. WING (Carlisle, Philadelphia). London: Trübner and Co.

Since the translation of Neander's *Life of Christ*, America has transferred to English literature no German work in sacred science so every way important as this: and it is pleasant to have to offer our grateful acknowledgments to the same translator in each case—Professor Blumenthal having been engaged on both these works. In our judgment, this manual of Church history is the choicest book in existence, in its own department. It has long enjoyed a great reputation in Germany, and with scholars amongst ourselves. Till this translation reached us, we knew it only by report; but more than all the expectations raised by the emphatic and often enthusiastic commendations of others, have been satisfied in its perusal. Briefer and more artistic than Neander, it is, for general purposes, a more readable and useful book. It differs from Gieseler as being a history, and not an arranged collection of materials and authorities. It surpasses all English compends and histories, at once in its scientific character, and its literary perfectness;—the only exception we remember, being Mr. Hardwick's *Mediæval Church History*, which is its equal in depth and fulness, for the period treated of, but has not its vividness and vigour.

Dr. Hase's work contains a genetic statement of the facts of Church history, in connexion with their causes, and in relation to the common religious spirit. His object has been, as he himself expresses it, "to compress the most perfect picture of the religious life developed in the Church into the smallest frame;" and so wonderfully has he succeeded, that, while comprehensive as the most extended history, the condensation of the work passes all our experience of brevity. The objects and events have the living freshness they could only assume under an artistic treatment; and yet the critical apprehension of the facts is never sacrificed to their mere representation. The history of the Church,—and not of synods and movements and persons, that produced nothing to the organic development of the Church,—has been the writer's aim; and it is no inconsiderable merit, that Church history is simplified in his hands, by the rejection of useless materials, by discarding mere catalogues of names, and masses of insignificant externalities; so that, not that which is lifeless and dead, but that which has a perpetual life, is alone retained as essential to history. There is a remarkable proportion in the treatment of the various parts of the subject:—the outward history and general extension of the Church—its social constitution—its doctrine and discipline—its relation to general affairs—its internal life—and the state of science and art within its bounds, in successive periods. In the last-named particular—the attention paid to the art and science of the Church—Dr. Hase's work is distinguished from all others, and meets a great want which none

other has attempted adequately to supply. The historic scenes depicted in the work have a brilliant distinctness seldom equalled, even by writers who have large space at command for minute description and full colour; and the portraiture of individuals shows a rare power of life-like representation, and a subtle appreciation of characteristic features. The impartiality and wide sympathy of Dr. Hase are eminently conspicuous; but have the appearance of being due, rather to his deep human feeling and æsthetic tendencies, than to a lively sensibility to truth in all its forms, or to a catholic love of all who participate the Spirit of the Lord. A more thorough regard to truth and justice, in both the representation and intellectual apprehension of the facts, no writer could possibly display; but one sometimes misses the faith and spirituality of Neander. Dr. Hase must be classed with the Evangelical orthodox historians, although his opinions probably would not square with the Evangelical orthodoxy of English convention: he has, however, been a vigorous opponent of the common Rationalism of his country; and, whatever his opinions may be, he has too true a sense of the historical and the critical, and too lofty a conscientiousness, to make the history of the Church a vehicle for the ingenious conveyance of his own speculations. We venture, then, to speak of his work to our readers with a commendation that has no reserves, and that seeks the most emphatic expression: we believe it to be the most condensed, spirited, faithful, liberal, and masterly manual of Church history which has ever been produced. It is said by Dr. Schaff (the author of a *History of the Apostolic Church*, and of an *Introduction to Church History*, which Bunsen has praised for the highest excellences), to be a book that "excels all former or later compends."

The translators have been most happy in producing a version which has the highest freedom and vivacity; so that, though the reader may not know the original, he feels instinctively that such expressiveness, consistency, and elegance, could belong only to a good translation. Dr. Hase's references and authorities, of course, like most Germans', ignore our English literature of the subjects, except that which relates to the Church in our own country; but the translators have done all that was necessary to adapt these to the wants of the English student, and to the present state of sacred and historical literature amongst us.

We ought to have stated in the course of our remarks on the contents, that the *modern Church history* is more complete and extensive than any yet written, and comes down to within the last three years. There is perfect catholicity and geniality, as well as profoundly-informed intelligence, in Dr. Hase's view of the progress and controversies of the Church, and its relations to public affairs and general culture, during the present century.

A Memoir and Remains of the late Rev. John Gregory Pike, Author of "Persuasive to Early Piety," &c. Edited by his Sons, JOHN BAXTER, and JAMES CAREY PIKE. London: Jarrold and Sons.

MR. PIKE, as most of our readers know, was a very useful minister of the Baptist denomination at Derby, and author of several popular treatises on practical piety. After a long and unostentatious career of true usefulness, in a sphere of labour that was as much adapted to him as he was to its requirements, he was removed to the better land in 1854. Urged by the kind but too often injudicious pressure from without, his two sons have yielded to the "very strong and earnest solicitations of friends," and these memorials are the result. They will doubtless be prized by the immediate circle of Mr. Pike's friends, who will naturally cherish every relic of his labours or of his memory with affectionate regard. Beyond that limited circle this memoir will scarcely travel, as it contains little of interest or of instruction to others. The multiplication of religious biographies is a great evil, and the present work, like so many of this class, is unwisely swelled out by details and by extracts that have a wearisome effect, which might have been avoided by a judicious use of the scissors.

Cleanings.

Costa's "Eli" will be performed in London early next year.

A "Mining Exchange" is to be formed in London. Some forty-three millions sterling are embarked in this country in mining companies.

MM. Charles and Francois-Victor Hugo have nearly completed a "History" of the recent proceed- in Jersey.

The members of the press at Liverpool have formed themselves into a Press Association for social and professional purposes.

The National Opera Company has come to an end, in consequence, it is stated, of an insufficiency of applicants for shares.

The gentlest taskmaster we ever heard of was a blacksmith who used to say every evening to his apprentices, "Come, boys, let's leave off work, and go to sawing wood." That blacksmith must be a

brother of the farmer Down East who, one season when he was building a new house, used to try to get his hired men out with him to play "dig cellar by moonlight." We have heard of a printer who used to tell his apprentices about ten o'clock at night to leave off work, and begin distributing (i.e., to return the types into the case).—*Ladies' Own Journal*.

The aggregate number of newspaper stamps has fallen off to one-third since the new law came into operation. In July and August last year it amounted to 19,115,000. This year it was 6,870,000.

It is stated that M. Jullien intends proceeding to Paris to organise monster concerts there; and farther, that he will endeavour to take the exhibition building for the purpose.

The following is a copy of a printed label which an eminent chemist has pasted upon some of his boxes—*"Cough Lozenges: Dose: One three times a day at bedtime."*

The national flag of Sardinia is a tricolour—green, white, and red—with the ancient arms of Savoy, a white cross on a red ground, borne on an escutcheon in the centre of the white stripe.

Such a poor man was once appointed High Sheriff in Wales, that, out of sheer despair, he sent a horse and gig for the judge; and the latter finding that he could really afford no more, hired a carriage and pair, and invited him to ride all the assizes.

A clergyman, who has just returned from China, has been franked nearly the whole way by American shipowners, on the simple statement that he was a missionary. He sailed from Hong-Kong to San Francisco, then, via the Isthmus of Panama, to New York, and thence to England; the entire cost of this long trip, including cost at hotels, at some of which no charges were made, being 15*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

A romantic youth, promenading in a fashionable street of New York, picked up a thimble. He stood awhile, meditating upon the probable beauty of the owner, when he pressed it to his lips, saying "Oh! that it were the fair cheek of the wearer!" Just as he had finished, a stout elderly negress looked out of an upper window, and said, "Massa, jist please to bring dat fible of mine in de entry—I jist drapt it."

The Unitarian paper, the *Inquirer*, asks why Unitarianism is at a stand-still? and thus replies to the question: "The solution is simply this,—the Unitarianism of most of our pulpitists does not gain ground among the people, because it is unsuited to the people. It does not come home to their feelings, or warm their hearts, or inflame their devotion. And the people want exactly what we (as a body) do not offer them—a hearty, glowing faith."

John Jenkins, a sturdy Welshman, was summoned before the magistrates at Cheltenham, for non-payment of the burial board rate, and on being asked why he did not pay the rate, replied that he thought it extremely hard that he should pay for burial ground whilst he was alive. (Roars of laughter.) He thought it was quite time to pay when he was dead. (Continued laughter.) It was intimated to defendant that it was only payment "in advance," and he was ordered to pay with costs.

The following list of the more prominent political parties now in vogue in the United States, is from the *New York Tribune*: Republicans, Whigs, Democratic Whigs, Woolly Heads, Silver Grays, Prohibitionists, Temperance Party, Stringent Licensers, Moral Sunshiners, Constitutional Rights Party, Liquor Dealers, Teetotallers, Democratic Republicans, National Democrats, Hunkers, Barn Burners, Hard Shells, Soft Shells, Half Shells, Reformers, American Democracy, United Americans, American Protestants, Know-Notings, Know-Somethings, American Party, Choctaws, Hindoos, Sons of the Republic, Templars, Land Reformers, Anti-Renters, Liberal Party, Practical Democrats, German Democracy, Working Men.

Macnee's portrait of Dr. Wardlaw appears to have attracted much attention in the Paris Exposition. "The analytical spirit," says the *Presse*, "which pervades all the works of English painters, finds itself appropriately exercised in portraiture. When they are painting from the life of life size, they condescend to generalise somewhat, and not reproduce trifling details with wearisome minuteness, which uniformly depreciates their best pictures. The only canvas sent by Mr. Macnee, the 'Portrait of Dr. Wardlaw,' is treated with great simplicity and good taste. The figure is well posed, the expression calm and without pretension." After a further minute description of the portrait, the writer concludes as follows: "The pervading vigour of execution, the excellent distribution of the light, the subdued management of accessories in this work, secure for Mr. Macnee a distinguished place in the British exhibition. The 'Portrait of Dr. Wardlaw' is less attractive, less magical in its effects of colour, and of a less aristocratic elegance than those of Sir Thomas Lawrence; but it strikes from its simplicity of style, its impress of character, and by its thoroughly modern aspect. In a word, it sustains honourably the old and well-earned reputation of English artists in the department of portrait painting. The *Journal des Debats* also observes that "Grant's 'Lord John Russell,' Macnee's 'Dr. Wardlaw,' and Gordon's 'Late Professor Wilson,' surpass the portraits of Lawrence, as much for their noble simplicity as their power and truth of colour." The *Moniteur* likewise says: "Let us mark an excellent portrait of the late Dr. Wardlaw, by Mr. Macnee. This artist, judging by this specimen of his power, and we regret that it is the only canvas sent by him to the Exposition, appears to us to be, with Mr. Grant, the first portrait painter of the English school." The discerning reader cannot fail to perceive how much, in this instance, the fidelity to nature of the painter was assisted and has been crowned by the characteristics of a subject such as is rarely seen in modern French art.

OBITUARY.

Count Molé was, on Sunday evening, struck with an apoplectic fit at the dinner table, at his seat at Champlâtreux, and died instantaneously. This celebrated statesman was in his seventy-fifth year.

Admiral Bruat, who has just been recalled from the command of the French fleet in the Black Sea, is dead. The melancholy event took place on the voyage from Constantinople to Toulon. He died from an attack of cholera. The admiral has served with great distinction in the Black Sea in conjunction with Sir E. Lyons, and the papers have just published complimentary letters which have passed between them. Admiral Bruat was the commander of the French squadron that took possession of Tahiti and the Society Islands, some ten years ago.

Mr. Alderman William Lawrence, who represented the ward of Broad-street in the Court of Aldermen, and who had been for some time in a precarious state, expired at his town residence, No. 94, Wesbourne-terrace, Paddington, on Saturday evening, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was elected alderman in the year 1848, and served the office of sheriff in 1849, to the general satisfaction of the citizens of London, and would have filled the civic chair in 1857. His habits of business and personal industry were remarkable. The deceased Alderman was a member of the Unitarian denomination, and took an active part in the proceedings of that body.

Major-General Markham, who for a short time commanded the Second Division of the British army in the Crimea, died on Wednesday morning; he was only in his fiftieth year. General Markham was the son of Admiral John Markham. He entered the army as Ensign in the Thirty-second Regiment, in 1824. In 1837, he went with his regiment to Canada, and was wounded in four places at the action of St. Denis. He served through the Punjab campaign in 1848-49; he commanded a brigade at the first and second sieges of Mooltan, and in the battle of Goojerat. He was appointed Adjutant-General of the British Army in India; then promoted to be Major-General, and placed in command of the troops at Peshawar. When recalled to serve in the Crimea, he made the journey from Peshawar to Calcutta, during the hot season, in the short space of eighteen days; and the fatal illness that carried him off is imputed to "the excessive fatigues of that journey." General Markham commanded the Second Division at the attack on the Redan, and was present at the fall of Sebastopol. He arrived in England, invalided, on the 24th October. It is believed that he was intended as General Simpson's successor had his health permitted.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 25, the wife of the Rev. Philip Griffiths, of Biggles-wade, of a daughter.

Nov. 26, the wife of Mr. Edward Stow, Camberwell-green, of a daughter.

Nov. 16, at Doe Bank, Astwood, Worcestershire, the wife of James Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

Nov. 23, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Bird, of Hatfield, Herts, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 22, by licence, at the Mill-street Baptist Chapel, Evesham, by the Rev. M. Philip, Mr. H. F. Brown, of Beauchamp's-court, Alcester, to MARTHA, only daughter of the late Mr. Wilson Smith, of Park Hill, near Evesham.

DEATHS.

Nov. 18, at Gold-hill, Chalfont, Bucks, the Rev. David Ives, aged fifty-one. He had been pastor of the Baptist Church there for twenty-eight years. His death was preceded by a painful and protracted illness, borne with Christian fortitude and a cheerful resignation to the Divine will. Much beloved by his bereaved flock, and highly esteemed by numerous sorrowing friends, his memory will be long and devoutly cherished.

Nov. 21, ELLEN ANNE, the beloved wife of CHARLES J. ANDREWS, Esq., Grey Friar's House, Reading, aged thirty.

Nov. 24, at Peckham, after a few days' illness, lamented by all who knew her, ANNA ELIZABETH, the beloved daughter of Mr. E. GRIMWADE, druggist, Ipswich, aged seventeen.

Nov. 24, at Albert House, Ball's Pond-road, MARY BENNIWORTH, aged ninety-one.

Nov. 15, at the residence of her mother, St. Cross, near Winchester, ELLEN, the beloved and affectionate wife of the Rev. JOHN PROTHORPE, of Woburn, Wilts, aged thirty-five.

Nov. 17, at Woburn, Beds, Mr. GEORGE MELLOR, aged sixty-seven.

Nov. 21, at Limmer's Hotel, Lieutenant-General FREDERICK MARKHAM, in his fiftieth year.

Nov. 20, at the Manse of North Berwick, the Rev. ROBERT BALFOUR GRAHAM, D.D., minister of North Berwick.

Nov. 18, at 120, Aldersgate-street, THOMAS SHARWOOD, in his forty-fourth year.

Nov. 19, at Brighton, THOMAS COPELAND, Esq., of Cavendish-square, one of the Surgeons Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

There has been some improvement in the Funds during the week. To-day, Consols attained a further rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and, although this advance was not maintained in the afternoon, the market was generally steady in character, notwithstanding an increase in the demand for money in the Stock Exchange. Five per cent. was given for loans on Government Stocks, except Consols, on which the rate was rather easier. The favourable features immediately affecting the market are the extraordinarily heavy arrivals of gold, the flatness of the corn market, and the approaching deduction of the Consol dividend. In Lombard-street a very active demand for money was experienced, with a not over-abundant supply.

The Bank of England Returns last issued were rather favourable than otherwise, but there was again a decrease in the private deposits. The next return will, of course, show very large alterations, arising from the increased demand for discounts, and the

payment of the instalments on the English and Turkish Loans.

The arrivals of the Precious Metals last week were to the extent of 178,000*l.*, against exports of 816,000*l.*, besides private shipments to the Continent.

Intelligence has been received of the arrival off Penzance of the Kent from Port Phillip, with the enormous quantity of 132,000 oz. of gold in freight, worth 528,000*l.* Including the sums brought in by the Oliver Lang and White Star, the aggregate of the Australian arrivals reported yesterday and to-day is raised to no less than 1,156,000*l.* Owing to the magnitude of these supplies hopes are entertained that a considerable portion will be sent into the Bank, but nothing definite can yet be stated on this point, as the gold will not be in hand for several days. To-day, induced partly by the less favourable tendency of the continental exchanges, there was a renewal of inquiries for the precious metal on the part of exporters.

The Market for Foreign Funds is quiet, but firm. A few of the principal Railway Shares are higher.

The accounts of the trade of the manufacturing towns for the past week present little for remark. On the whole they are favourable, the extent of employment being as great as could be expected, and every effort to take advantage of the high prices of food to excite discontent among the operative classes having thus far proved abortive. At Manchester, although the home demand is much affected by the necessity for economy, the transactions have been moderately satisfactory, and prices, making allowance for the decline in cotton at Liverpool, have been well maintained. The Birmingham report states that the iron trade is without alteration, considerable activity being still observable, together with an increase in financial confidence consequent upon the extinction of weak houses. At Nottingham the business of the week has been unimportant. In the woollen districts the operations have been large, at full prices, and the Irish linen markets have been quiet, but with a healthy tone.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised four vessels—one to Sydney, one to Portland Bay, one to Launceston, and one to Swan River, with an aggregate capacity of 1,929 tons. The rates of freight have latterly exhibited increased firmness.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

| | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 3 per Ct. Consols | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Consols for Account | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3 per Cent. Red. | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| New 3 per Cent. | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Annuities | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| India Stock | 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bank Stock | 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Exchange-bills. | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| India Bonds | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — |
| Long Annuities | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — |

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 17th day of Nov., 1855.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Notes issued | £24,661,760 | Government Debt | £11,015,100 |
| | | Other Securities | 2,844,900 |
| | | Gold Coin & Bullion | 10,661,760 |
| | | Silver Bullion | — |
| | £24,661,760 | | £24,661,760 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| Proprietors' Capital | £14,553,000 | Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) | £10,124,848 |
| Reserve | 3,220,487 | Other Securities | 17,787,150 |
| Public Deposits | 4,110,130 | Notes | 5,239,530 |
| Other Deposits | 10,886,746 | Gold and Silver Coin | 671,464 |
| Seven Day and other Bills | 982,219 | | |
| | £33,752,992 | | £33,752,992 |

Nov. 22, 1855.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, November 23, 1855.

BANKRUPTS.

FOX, F. F., Finch-lane, City, tailor, Dec. 3, Jan. 14; solicitors, Messrs. Venning and Co., Tokenhouse yard.

GAIDEN, R., Millwall, Poplar, cement manufacturer, Dec. 3, Jan. 4; solicitor, Mr. Barrow, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

BRIANT, R., Murray-street, Hoxton, carpenter, Dec. 5, Jan. 9; solicitor, Mr. Brown, Finsbury-place.

BUTLER, R., Pickering-terrace, Bayswater, ironmonger, Dec. 4 and 31; solicitor, Mr. Turner, Charles-street.

DAVIS, D., Newington-causeway, glass merchant, Dec. 4, Jan. 2; solicitor, Mr. Stubbs, Moorgate-street, City.

PHILLIPS, J., Wood-street, Clerkenwell, wholesale rag merchant, Dec. 6, Jan. 1; solicitor, Mr. Stubbs, Moorgate-street, City.

CORNEY, H., Brighton, builder, Dec. 6, Jan. 1; solicitors, Mr. Kennett, Brighton; and Mr. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

DAVIS, J., Worcester, tailor, Dec. 8, Jan. 9; solicitors, Mr. Rea, Worcester; and Messrs. Wigh, Birmingham.

SMART, S., Lenton, Nottinghamshire, builder, Dec. 11, Jan. 8; solicitors, Mr. Bowley, Nottingham; and Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.

WILLIAMS, T., Aberdare, Glamorganshire, brewer, Dec. 7, Jan. 8; solicitors, Mr. Simmons, Merthyr; and Messrs. Henderson and Co., Bristol.

HANNAFORD, G., St. Mary Church, Devonshire, baker, Dec. 5 and 27; solicitor, Mr. Laidman, Exeter.

STEAD, J., Leeds, grocer, Dec. 10, Jan. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

SMITH, J., Low Moor, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, Dec. 7, Jan. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Wavell and Co., Halifax.

WILLIAMS, O., Manchester, corn dealer, Dec. 4, Jan. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Higson and Robinson, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 15, H. Williams (separate estate), West Smithfield, City, tailor—Dec. 15, J. Williams (separate estate), West Smithfield, City, tailor—Dec. 15, J. Reay and J. R. Reay, Mark-lane, City, wine merchants—Dec. 15, J. Reay (separate estate), Mark-lane, City, wine merchant—Dec. 15, H. Williams, sen., and J. Williams, West Smithfield, tailors—Dec. 14, A. Wilson, Battersea, colour manufacturer—Dec. 15, R. Walker, Walsingham, Cambridgeshire, stationer—Dec. 14, W. Robinson, Ovington square, Brompton, and Trinity-square, Tower-hill, corn factor—Dec. 14, J. Brown, Winchester, carpenter—Dec. 15, P. Rufford and F. Rufford (separate estate), Bromsgrove, bankers—Dec. 18, Phoebe Wesson, Loughborough, Leicestershire, bleacher—Dec. 27, C. Phillips, Weston-super-Mare and Burnham, Somersetshire, potter—Dec. 17, H. L. Fry, Plymouth, cutter—Dec. 14, J. Lambert, Halifax, timber dealer—Dec. 15, W. J. Mackenzie, Clay Cross, Derbyshire

surgeon—Dec. 14, T. F. Featherstone, York, linendraper—Dec. 14, S. Oldfield, J. Allan, and E. J. S. Conens, Huddersfield, w. collen-cloth manufacturers.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Martha Mary Lay and W. Boyce, Junr., Manchester, cloth agents—E. M. Smith and G. J. Theobald, Leadenhall-street, City, ship brokers—W. Griffiths and J. Griffiths, Liverpool, cooper—W. H. Smith and F. Gundry, Trafalgar-street, Walworth, brewers—W. Seyd and V. Garmenader, Little Tower-street, City, merchants—E. C. Wilson and W. Ogilvy, Skinner-street, Suow-hill, printers—J. A. Pash and D. J. Pash, Melbourne, Collingwood, Adelaide, and elsewhere, Australia, general merchants—T. Heape and W. Teasdale, Huddersfield, general ironmongers—T. Hills and T. N. H. Walsh, Folkestone, Kent, commercial agents—W. B. Jones, T. H. Holderness, and W. Kneeshaw, Liverpool, ship builders—W. Clifton and J. Hind, Leicester, carpenters—H. Bann and S. Bann, Stockport, Cheshire, stone-masons—Hannah Shaw, A. Houston, Sarah Houston, T. Eastwood, and Hester Eastwood, Delph, Yorksh. re. grocers—J. G. Fawdry, F. Fawdry, J. Fawdry, and H. Fawdry, Birmingham, bakers—G. A. Lloyd, E. T. Bellby, and B. S. Lloyd, London and Sydney, New South Wales, merchants; as far as regards B. S. Lloyd—T. Beesley and S. Goddard, Moorgate-street, City, accountants—J. Palmer and R. Eden, Birmingham, maltsters—H. Leech and G. Moore, Wakefield, linen drapers—G. Tolson and J. Tolson, Downbury, Yorkshire, rag dealers—J. R. Gooding and B. Taylor, Southwood, Suffolk, attornies—B. Whitehouse and S. Whitehouse, Birmingham, factors—D. Walker, J. Walker, and W. Youle, Maranham, Brazil, merchants—The Clyde Steam Navigation Company; as far as regards J. O. McCall—N. M. Carall and J. B. Wright, Manchester and Glasgow, yarn agents.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Leedham, W., and Wild, W. A., Sheffield, opticians, first div. of 14d. Nov. 27, and any subsequent day, at Brewin's, Sheffield—Bradbury, J., Sheffield, builder, first div. of 10d. Nov. 27, and any subsequent day, at Brewin's, Sheffield—Haslam, G., Higham, Derbyshire, currier, first div. of 4s. 2d. Nov. 27, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Brewin's, Sheffield—Pitman, S., Bath, carpenter, a div. of 5s. 6d., Nov. 28, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Miller's, Bristol.

Tuesday, November 27, 1855.

BANKRUPT.

CRONE, R., Conduit-street, Regent's-street, milliner, Dec. 7, Jan. 12; solicitor, Mr. Davies, Warwick-street.
PALMER, H., Portsmouth, Hampshire, linendraper, Dec. 11, Jan. 8; solicitors, Mr. Low, Chancery-lane; Messrs. Low and Son, Portsea, Hampshire; and Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.
PUTLEY, F., Newington-causeway, Newington, watch and clock maker, Dec. 6, and Jan. 8; solicitor, Mr. Lander, Eastcheap.
STREET, R. W., Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, grocer, Dec. 7, Jan. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.
EVERY, F., Exeter, and St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, scrivener, Dec. 6, Feb. 6; solicitor, Mr. Daw, Exeter.
DYER, J., Devonport, Devonshire, builder, Dec. 17, Jan. 14; solicitors, Messrs. Beer and Rundle, Devonport.
SCOTT, B., Earlsheaton, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer, Dec. 10, Jan. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Berwick, Leeds.
BAPT, J., Leeds, woollen yarn manufacturer, Dec. 13, Jan. 18; solicitor, Mr. Middleton, Leeds.
BELLAMY, J. V., Sheffield, Yorkshire, wine and spirit merchant, Dec. 8, Jan. 19; solicitor, Mr. Fretton, Sheffield.
SCAIFE, F., Sheffield, Yorkshire, cutlery manufacturer, Dec. 8, Jan. 19; solicitor, Mr. Marshall, Sheffield.
BURNS, R., Liverpool, millwright, Dec. 11 and 31; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Liverpool.
TRAVIS, E., Luxley Brook Mills, near Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner, Dec. 14, Jan. 4; solicitors, Messrs. Slater and Heelis, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 18, J. Churchill, Lothian-terrace, Brixton, builder—Dec. 18, A. W. Bell, Coleridge-terrace, Barnsbury-road, wine merchant—Dec. 17, R. Wall, Ficedilly, saddler—Dec. 18, H. Atkinson (separate estate), Wood-street, City, Manchester warehouseman—Dec. 20, J. F. Fook, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, brewer—Dec. 21, J. Higginson, and R. Deane, Liverpool, merchants—Dec. 20, J. H. Nuttall, Liverpool, merchant—Dec. 20, H. Brown, Liverpool, clock manufacturer—Dec. 21, A. Jackson, Manchester, clock manufacturer—Dec. 18, M. Brown and R. Ingham, Rawtenstall, Lancashire, power loom cloth manufacturers—Dec. 18, M. Brown (separate estate), Rawtenstall, Lancashire, power loom cloth manufacturer—Dec. 19, C. Edmondstone, Over Darwen, Lancashire, paper manufacturer—Dec. 19, J. Ralston (separate estate), Manchester and Cole, manufacturers of moustaine de laine—Dec. 21, W. French, Bedford, Durham, brewer—Dec. 20, S. M. Lotings (separate estate), Newcastle-upon-Tyne and North Shields, merchant—Dec. 20, K. S. Lotings (separate estate), Newcastle-upon-Tyne and North Shields, merchant—Dec. 17, G. S. Wells, Soyland, Yorkshire, cotton spinner.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

F. P. H. F. and L. M. Becker; as far as regards L. M. Becker—M. Stephenson, J. Preston, and R. Chippindale, Blackburn, Lancashire, picking-stick makers; as far as regards R. Chippindale—E. Fisher and S. Cook, Bristol, pawnbrokers—W. Callow and R. Postlethwaite, Liverpool, saddlers—J. Atherton, and R. W. Port, Blackrod, Lancashire, colliery proprietors; as far as regards J. Atherton—J. Ashworth and S. Holdsworth, Halifax, Yorkshire, waste dealers—J. and R. Houghton, Dudley, Worcestershire, drapers—Ann Jane Quayle and Elizabeth Barlow, Liverpool, milliners—E. Holle, W. C. Burres, and W. Cordingley, Bow-common, manufacturing chemists; as far as regards E. Holle—A. S. Smith and Ellen Cooper, Walsall, Staffordshire, ironfounders—S. Edmonds and J. Roberts, Mylor, Cornwall, manufacturers of bricks—A. H. and G. Holme, Liverpool, builders—A. Grant and T. H. Waterhouse, Masborough, Yorkshire, steel converters—L. and J. Jacobs, St. James-place, Aldgate, City, grocers—T. Thompson and J. Holmes, Bridge-wharf, Pimlico, timber merchants—W. Houghton, Jun. and J. Houghton, New Bond-street, booksellers—H. Mew and J. Nicholas, Cheapside, City, booksellers—F. Shaw and G. Pitt, Huddersfield, woollen cloth merchants—J. Gray and Co., Overton, near Greenock, paper manufacturers; as far as regards J. Gray—J. Brennan and H. Price, Dublin, brewers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Grieve, R., Edinburgh, leather merchant, Dec. 6, at Dowell's and Lyon's Rooms, Edinburgh.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Steele, M. R., Leicester, linendraper, first div. of 8s., Nov. 27, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Lillierap, G. F., Bishopgate-street Without, grocer, first div. of 1s. 4d., Nov. 27, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Pearse, H., Welwyn, Hertfordshire, and Finsbury-place South, City, merchant, second div. of 7d., Nov. 27, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Logden, E., Hatfield, Hertfordshire, baker, first div. of 7s. 6d., Nov. 27, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Cannon's, Aldermanbury—Scudgs, W., Blackheath, livery stable keeper, first div. of 10s., Nov. 26, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannon's, Aldermanbury—Coates, E. J., and Hillard, J., Bread-street, City, Manchester, Liverpool, Leicester, and New York, merchants, third div. of 9-16d., Nov. 26, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannon's, Aldermanbury—Martin, R., and Scott, D. W., Great St. Helen's, City, merchants, first div. of 4s. 6d., Nov. 26, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannon's, Aldermanbury—Hutchings, T., Great Grimsby, railway contractor, second div. of 2s. 6d., Nov. 26, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannon's, Aldermanbury—Williams, J., Fynnion Groy, Flintshire, draper, first div. of 2s. 6d., Nov. 26, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Turner's, Liverpool—Kington, T., Liverpool, carrier, first div. of 1s. 10d., Nov. 26, and any subsequent Monday, at Bird's, Liverpool—Ainsworth, D., Manchester, warehouseman, first div. of 1s. 10d., Dec. 4, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester—Grimsshaw, J., oton-le-Moors, Lancashire, licensed victualler, first div. of 1s. 10d., Dec. 11, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 26.

We had a fair supply of English wheat this morning, and its condition being generally indifferent, the sale was slow, and prices 3s per quarter under those of last Monday; in foreign there was little done, but fine dry samples could not be bought cheaper. Norfolk flour is 2s per sack lower; American barrels went off slowly, but not offered under our last quotations. Beans and peas dull, and 1s per quarter lower. Barley slow sale at a reduction of 1s to 2s per quarter. We had a good arrival of foreign oats, but scarcely any other description; the demand to-day was limited, and new oats barely maintained last Monday's quotations. Linseed dull at previous rates. Cakes fully as dear. Cloverseed very firm.

| BRITISH. | | FOREIGN. | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Wheat— | | Dantzic..... | 86 to 96 |
| Essex and Kent, Red | 82 to 86 | Konigsberg, Red.... | 82 90 |
| Ditto White..... | 86 92 | Pomeranian, Red.... | 84 92 |
| Linco., Norfolk, and | | Rostock..... | 84 92 |
| Yorkshire Red .. | 80 86 | Danish and Holstein | 80 86 |
| Scotch..... | 58 60 | East Friesland..... | 78 83 |
| Barley maiting (new) | 44 46 | Petersburg..... | 74 82 |
| Distilling..... | 40 42 | Riga and Archangel .. | 74 82 |
| Malt (pale)..... | 40 42 | Polish Odessa..... | 86 84 |
| Beans, Mazagan..... | 45 50 | Marianopol..... | 86 84 |
| Ticks..... | — | Taganrog..... | — |
| Harrow..... | — | Egyptian..... | 56 60 |
| Pigeon..... | — | American (U.S.)..... | 82 94 |
| Peas, White..... | 54 56 | Barley, Pomeranian .. | 40 42 |
| Grey..... | 40 42 | Konigsberg..... | — |
| Maple..... | 40 42 | Danish..... | 40 44 |
| Boilers..... | 76 84 | East Friesland..... | 32 34 |
| Tares (English)..... | 40 42 | Egyptian..... | 30 32 |
| Foreign..... | 40 42 | Odessa..... | 32 36 |
| Oats (English feed) .. | 37 39 | Beans— | |
| Flour, town made, per | | Horse..... | 44 46 |
| Sack of 280 lbs..... | 74 75 | Pigeon..... | 46 48 |
| Landed, English..... | — | Egyptian..... | 42 43 |
| Baltic..... | 76 80 | Peas, White..... | 52 56 |
| Black Sea..... | 80 82 | Oats— | |
| Hempseed..... | 54 56 | Dutch..... | 24 31 |
| Canaryseed..... | 46 56 | Jahde..... | 27 31 |
| Cloverseed, per cwt. of | | Danish..... | 26 29 |
| 112 lbs. English..... | — | Danish, Yellow feed .. | 29 33 |
| German..... | — | Swedish..... | 28 31 |
| French..... | — | Petersburg..... | 28 29 |
| American..... | — | Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs. | |
| Linseed Cakes, 170 lbs to 171 lbs | | New York..... | 42 46 |
| Rape Cake, 70 lbs to 82 lbs per ton | | Spanish, per sack .. | 67 68 |
| Rapeseed, 42 lbs to 44 lbs per ton | | Carawayseed..... | 36 40 |

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 26.—Cloverseed continues to receive considerable attention, at full rates for all qualities of red and white seeds. Trefoils have been more inquired for the last few days at the advanced rates. Canaryseed is unaltered in value, with limited supply.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 11d to 11½d; of household ditto, 9d to 10½d per 4lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 26.

The arrivals of stock from Ireland, last week direct by sea, were 43 beasts and 125 pigs. Our letters from Holland state that the demand for stock on French account has become less active. Prices, however, rule very high. The show of Irish stock, this morning, was composed of 300 beasts and 1,400 sheep, all in good condition. With foreign stock we were but moderately supplied. Fresh up from our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts were limited, but in somewhat improved condition. All breeds sold briskly, at an advance in the quotations realised on Monday last of fully 2d per 8lbs, and a clearance was effected. The prime Scots sold at 5s 2d per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 1,500 short-horns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 80 Scots, chiefly polled. There was a very limited supply of sheep in the market, and at least a moiety of it was in poor condition. The mutton trade was active, at an improvement in value of 2d per 8lbs. The best Downs were worth quite 5s 2d per 8lbs. Although the supply of calves was limited, the real trade ruled heavy, at Friday's decline in value, of from 6d to 8d per 8lbs. The highest quotation was 4s 8d per 8lbs. There was a moderate demand for pigs, and prices were well supported.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

| S. D. A. A. | | S. D. A. A. | |
|---|-------------|----------------------|----------|
| Inf. coarse beasts. | 3 8 to 3 10 | Pr. coarse woolled 4 | 6 to 4 8 |
| Second quality .. | 4 0 4 4 | Prime Southdown 4 | 10 5 2 |
| Prime large oxen .. | 4 6 4 10 | Lge. coarse calves 3 | 6 4 0 |
| Prime Scots, &c. .. | 5 0 5 2 | Prime small .. | 4 2 4 8 |
| Coarse inf. sheep .. | 3 6 3 8 | Large hogs .. | 3 10 4 4 |
| Second quality .. | 3 10 4 4 | Neat sm. porkers 4 | 6 5 0 |
| Suckling calves, 24 to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 22 to 28s each. | | | |

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 26.

Large supplies of country-killed meat have arrived up to these markets, since Monday last. To-day, the show of meat slaughtered in the metropolis is but moderate. Generally speaking, the trade is inactive, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

| S. D. A. A. | | S. D. A. A. | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Inferior beef .. | 3s 2d to 3s 6d | Inf. mutton .. | 3s 2d to 3s 6d |
| Middling ditto .. | 3s 8d to 3s 10d | Middling ditto .. | 3s 8d to 3s 10d |
| Prime large oxen .. | 4s 0d to 4s 2d | Prime ditto .. | 4s 2d to 4s 4d |
| Do. small do .. | 4s 4d to 4s 6d | Veal .. | 3s 6d to 4s 8d |
| Large pork .. | 3s 10d to 4s 4d | Small pork .. | 4s 6d to 5s 4d |

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 26.—There was only a moderate extent of business done in Irish butter last week. The demand was chiefly for any not exceeding 9s to 10s 4d. A few best brands of Limerick were sold at 1s 2s over previous rates. The finer descriptions were in limited request, but the market was very firm, and holders confident of higher prices. In foreign no alteration worth notice. Bacon was dull. Irish and Hambro' very sparingly dealt in, and prices 1s to 2s lower. Hams and lard as last reported. The result of the Government provision contract has greatly disappointed most of the Irish curers. A large portion of American pork has been taken instead of Irish. The average prices are said to be for American pork about 8½ to 9½ 10s per cwt; for Irish, 9½ to 9½ 7s 5d to 10d, and up to 10½ to 10½ 10d the outputs. Beef, 7½ to 7½ 15s to 16d, and a few to the outputs at as high as 8½ 10s. Not more taken than the quantity advertised for.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

| S. D. A. A. | | S. D. A. A. | |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Friesland, per cwt..... | 110 to 114 | Cheshire (new) per cwt | 70 to 84 |
| Kiel..... | 100 110 | Cheddar..... | 74 90 |
| Dorset..... | 110 116 | Double Gloucester .. | 76 90 |
| Carlton..... | 108 110 | Single ditto..... | 60 70 |
| Waterford..... | 98 102 | York Hams (new)..... | 96 108 |
| Cork (new)..... | 94 106 | Westmoreland ditto .. | 94 104 |
| Limerick..... | 98 102 | Irish ditto..... | 90 98 |
| Siligo..... | 94 102 | Wiltshire Bacon (dried) | 76 80 |
| Fresh, per dozen..... | 13 15 | Irish (green)..... | 68 70 |

PRODUCE MARKET, MEXICO-LANE, Nov. 27.

SUGAR.—Although the public sales declared for to-day were small, yet there did not appear to be any buyers, and the importers withdrew them all. In the private contract market for West India there was also a want of buyers, and none sold. Refined was also out of demand, so that it may be said the markets were suspended to-day.

COFFEE.—300 casks plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale, and went off steadily, at last week's prices, 59s 6d to 66s 6d; 1,200 bags native Ceylon were also offered, and a part sold, 52s to 53s, chiefly at the latter price, which showed a decline of about 2s.

TEA.—The public sales amounted to 8,000 packages of various sorts, and 1,600 sold heavily, at about previous rates.

RICE.—700 bags Betagal, middling white, sold in public sale at 16s 6d, and 200 bags Arracan at 13s, which were last week's prices.

RUM.—The market is steady, but not active.

SALTPETRE.—We are without transactions to report to-day.

PIMENTO.—200 bags sold in public sale, at 4½d, which was a shade lower.

COTTON.—No sales reported to-day.

TAIW.—Scotch pig has slightly advanced, and quoted 7s.

TALLOW has declined to 48s, on the spot.

In other articles no material alteration, and markets generally have been dull to-day.

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, Nov. 24.—Fruits and vegetables in season continue to be tolerably well supplied. Fine apples are very plentiful. The last importation of Dutch Hamburg grapes for this season is said to have arrived, and there being comparatively few from Spain or Portugal, we may expect the price of English ones shortly to rise. Peas consist of Marie Louise, brown beurre, Duchesse d'Angouleme, giant merozan, beurre diel, and chaumontelles, the two latter from Guernsey and Jersey. Walnuts are plentiful, and produce 16s to 20s per bushel. For filberts and cobs the sale is dull. Spanish chestnuts realise from 12s to 24s per bushel, and new Spanish nuts fetch from 16s to 20s per bushel, Barcelona from 20s to 22s, almonds 21s, Brazil from 12s to 14s; lemons, 6s to 12s per 100. Oranges fetch from 1s to 1s 6d per dozen, or from 4s to 10s per 100. The potato trade is dull; last week's prices are, however, still maintained. Foreign tomatoes are now over, and those of English growth are scarce. Spanish onions fetch from 1s to 4s per dozen. Lettuce realise from 6d to 9d per score. Cut flowers consist of chrysanthemums, heliotropes, euphorbias, verbenas, Japan lilies, cyclamens, Chinese primroses, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 26.—Large supplies of potatoes arrived up to these markets, last week, coastwise and by railway. Those from Scotland were in very inferior condition. The imports from abroad were trifling; viz., 34 packages from Rotterdam, 8 bags from Guernsey, 3 hampers from Amsterdam, together with 3 bags from Ireland. We have a slow trade, as follows: York Regents, 100s to 110s; Scotch ditto, 90s to 100s; inferior kinds, 65s to 70s; Lincoln, 80s to 90s; Essex and Kent qualities, 80s to 100s; blues, 60s to 90s; shaws, 75s to 95s per cwt.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 26.—Since the announcement of the duty, our market has improved in demand for 100 and middling qualities, for which rather more money is obtained. Inferior and brown sample remain without much inquiry.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 26.—As the imports have considerably increased, our market has ruled heavy, and prices have been dropping. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 70s per cwt. Town tallow, 69s nett cash, with a limited supply on sale. Rough fat, 4s per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS.

| | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Stock | 70618 | 52477 | 53998 | 53271 | 10054 |
| Price of Yellow Candle .. | 0 4 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 4 0 |
| Delivery last Week | 3121 | 3767 | 2087 | 3141 | 3914 |
| Ditto from the 1st of June .. | 51080 | 49428 | 54028 | 39000 | 67600 |
| Arrived last Week | 2900 | 12113 | 9410 | 6400 | 8953 |
| Ditto from the 1st of June .. | 53164 | 59307 | 60551 | 87171 | 89742 |
| Price of Town Tallow | 59s 6d | 60s 4d | 61s 0d | 61s 0d | 61s 0d |

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Nov. 26.—The public sales of colonial wool have been brought to a termination, and their result is thus remarked upon by Messrs. Southey and Son: "The third series of colonial wool of the season commenced on the 18th October, and concluded this day, comprising 18,978 bales Sydney, 16,938 Port Phillip, 2,974 Van Diemen's Land, 4,418 South Australian, 3,388 New Zealand, 279 Swan River, 11,881 Cape of Good Hope, 5,790 East Indian, and 844 Shanghai. Total, 65,124 bales." There is no material alteration in either demand or price of English wool. We have rather more inquiry for Southdown fleeces, at late prices. Long-wool fleeces, being more plentiful, are stationary as to price and demand. Dear provisions and the high price of discounts make the home trade slack, and business dull. We have more inquiry just now for skin wool, at a trifling advance for good assortments for fannel wools. The market is tolerably well supplied with skins and wool, for the season.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Nov. 24.

| Market Hides, 56 to 64lbs. | | 0 31 to 0 4 | pr lb |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| Ditto .. | 64 72 lbs. | 0 31 | 0 4 |
| Ditto .. | 72 80 lbs. | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| Ditto .. | 80 88 lbs. | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| Ditto .. | 88 96 lbs. | 0 4 | 0 5 |
| Ditto .. | 96 104 lbs. | 0 5 | 0 5 |
| Horse Hides .. | 6 6 | 0 0 | each |
| Calf Skins, light .. | 2 6 | 3 6 | " |
| Ditto full .. | 6 6 | 7 0 | " |
| Polled Sheep .. | 5 3 | 6 9 | " |
| Kents and Half Breds .. | 4 3 | 5 4 | " |
| Downs .. | 3 0 | 4 0 | " |
| Lambs .. | 2 9 | 4 8 | " |
| Shearlings .. | 0 0 | 0 0 | " |

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—The business doing in flax is but moderate. Prices, however, are well supported. Hemp is steady, at 43½ to 44½ per ton for Petersburg clean. Coir goods are rather dearer; and other articles are steady.

SPIRITS, LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 24.—There has been a good business doing in rum this week. Proof Leewards, 3s 2d to 3s 3d, East India, 2s 10d to 3s 3d; and foreign, proof to 10 per cent. over, 2s 10d to 3s 3d per gallon. In brandy very little is doing, on former terms. Malt spirit, 11s proof; Geneva, 8s to 4s per gallon.

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 24.—There is a steady business doing in tin, at very full prices. Banca, 125s to 126s 6d; Straits, 125s to 126s; English, 125s to 126s. Tin plates have sold steadily, at full quotations. Spelter is heavy, at 23½ 10s to 23½ 12s 6d per ton. English zinc is selling at 30½ 10s to 31½. Lead is unaltered in value. Scotch pig iron is worth 76s 6d. In the quotations of other kinds of iron we have no change to report. Copper sells freely, at full quotations.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—The market closed tamely yet steadily, without change in prices. The sales are 6,000 bales, 1,000 for export and 500 on speculation, comprising, in addition to American, 150 Egyptian, 5½d to 6d; 800 Surat, 5½d to 4½d; and 50 Sea Islands, 10d to 12½d per lb.

COALS, Monday.—Market without alteration from Friday's sale. 139 fresh arrivals. Stewart's, 22s 6d—Hutton's, 22s 6d—Russell, 21s 9d—South Kellie, 21s—Kellie, 21s 6d—Hartlepool, 22s—Wylam, 19s—Hartley's, 18s—Heaton, 20s.

CHAPPUIS' PATENT REFLECTORS.

Manufactory, 10, St. Mary-axe.

THE DAY LIGHT REFLECTORS diffuse light into dark places, and supersede gas during day time.

THE GAS REFLECTOR increases the light, and decreases the consumption of gas; may be seen in operation at the PATENTEE'S WAREHOUSE, 69, FLEET-STREET.

Every description of Reflectors for scientific, commercial, and domestic purposes, &c., &c.

CANVASS OF LONDON.

SOUTH LONDON AUXILIARY SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS and Friends of Sunday-schools, will be held at SURREY CHAPEL, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1855.

Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock, by APSLEY PELLATT, Esq

HOT AIR, GAS, VESTA, JOYCE'S

STOVES.—Stoves for the economical and safe heating of halls, shops, warehouses, passages, basements, and the like, being at this season demanded, WILLIAM S. BURTON invites attention to his unrivalled assortment, adapted, one or the other, to every conceivable requirement, at prices from 10s. each to thirty guineas. His variety of register and other stoves, fenders, and kitchen ranges, is the largest in existence.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.

The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced twenty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

| | Fiddle Pattern. | Thread or Brunswick Pattern. | King's Pattern. |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Tea Spoons, per dozen | 18s. | 26s. | 32s. |
| Dessert Forks | 30s. | 40s. | 46s. |
| Dessert Spoons | 30s. | 42s. | 48s. |
| Table Forks | 40s. | 56s. | 64s. |
| Table Spoons | 40s. | 58s. | 66s. |

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL NOT PLATED.

| | Fiddle. | Thread. | King's. |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen | 12s. | 28s. | 30s. |
| Dessert ditto and ditto | 10s. | 21s. | 25s. |
| Tea ditto | 8s. | 11s. | 2s. |

CUTLERY WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales—34-inch ivory handled table knives, with high shoulders, 11s. per dozen; dessert to match, 10s.; if to balance, 1s. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. per pair; larger sizes, from 19s. to 26s. per dozen; extra fine, ivory, 32s.; if with silver ferrules, 37s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; dessert, 5s. 6d.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steel, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

The alterations and additions to these very extensive premises (already by far the largest in Europe), which have occupied the whole year, are now nearly completed; they are of such a character that the entire of EIGHT HOUSES is now devoted to the display of the most magnificent stock of GENERAL HOUSE IRONMONGERY (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver Plated, and Japanned Wares, Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Bedding), arranged in Sixteen Large Show Rooms, so as to afford to parties furnishing facilities in the selection of goods that cannot be hoped for elsewhere.

Catalogues, with Engravings, sent (per post) free.
39, OXFORD STREET; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET, and 4, 5, and 6, PERRY'S-PLACE.

STATIONERY at WHOLESALE PRICES.

No Charge for Stamping Crest, Initials, or Address, and carriage paid on orders over 30s. Price Lists sent post free. Useful Envelopes, 3s. per 1,000; the Queen's Head Envelopes, 1s. per dozen; full size Note Paper, 5 quires for 6d.; thick ditto, 5 quires for 1s.; Swan's Copy Books, 2s. per dozen. Postmasters and Country Stationers supplied.

PARKINS and GOTT, Manufacturing Stationers, 24 and 25, OXFORD-STREET.

PIANOFORTES Manufactured by RALPH

SMITH and CO., 171, Bishopsgate-street, are of the very best description, contain all the Recent Improvements, and are such as really can be Warranted. Drawings, &c. will be forwarded, Post free, on application at their Ware-rooms, 171, Bishopsgate-street, London.

DEANE'S,

LONDON-BRIDGE,

IRONMONGERY AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY

has for more than 150 years received Extensive and Increasing Public Patronage. The Stock, comprising IVORY, BONE, HORN, and STAG HANDLES, stands unrivalled in Extent and Variety; the prices are the lowest, and the quality of the Steel the very best Deane's Monument Razors, and London-bridge Strops, are preferred by the best judges to any other. Their Pen and Pocket Knives 6d. each, and upwards, and Ladies' Scissors of every description are all of the finest quality.

ELECTRO-SILVERED DEANEAN PLATE.

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